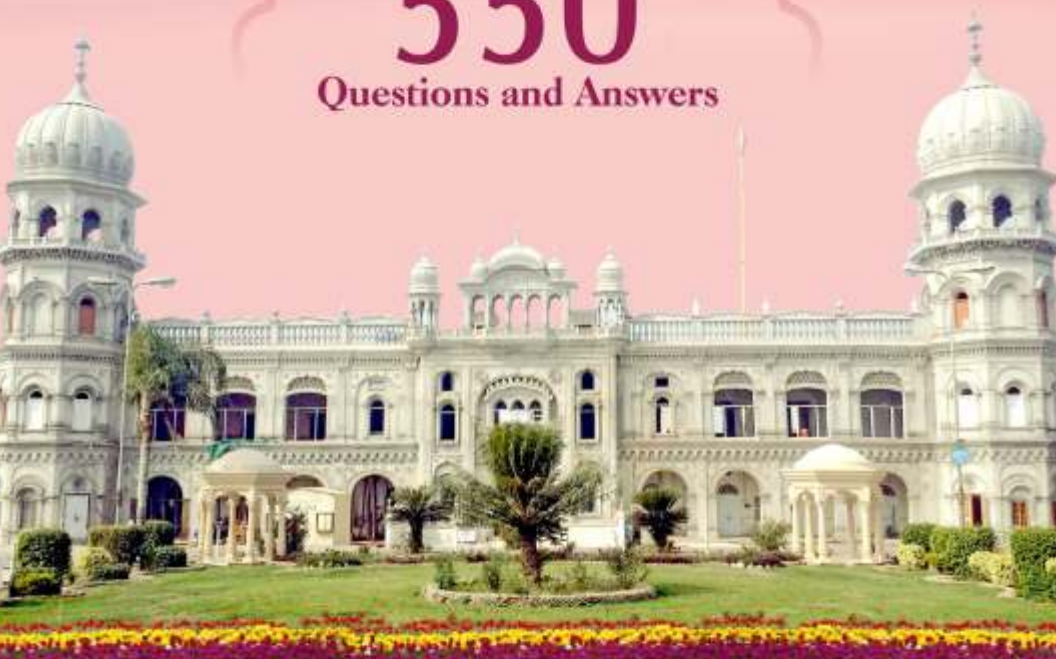


GURU NANAK SAHIB JI

Personality, Life, Work, Bani and Teachings

550

Questions and Answers



GURU NANAK MULTIVERSITY

Nirmal Singh, M.Sc. MBA (UK)

Translation of Sardar Amanjot Singh Sadhaura's Punjabi Book
'550 Swaal – Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal'

550

Questions and Answers 'Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal'

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ਭੁਲਣ ਅੰਦਰਿ ਸਭੁ ਕੋ ਅਭੁਲੁ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਰਤਾਰੁ॥

Bhulan Andhar Sabh Ko Abhul Guroo Karathaar.
Everyone makes mistake; only the Guru and the Creator are infallible.

Thanks for reading the book. Hope you enjoyed it.

For feedback and suggestions for improvement in the future, kindly contact:
educatepunjabproject@gmail.com.

PREFACE

One of the prime aims of Guru Nanak Multiversity, is to make available information about Sikhi and spread the message of the Sikh Gurus throughout the world. Our book, '550 Swaal- Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal', published in Punjabi, on the 550th Birthday of Jagat Guru, Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, was one of such steps which was well received by the public worldwide. We were asked to publish this book in English so that, even more people could benefit from the depth of knowledge contained in this work.



With the Nishkam Service of, Sardar Nirmal Singh MSc MBA our well-known scholar, Sikh Master Mind Award Winner, Punjabi and Religious Studies Teacher and a dedicated community worker in the UK since 1978; I am pleased to present to you, the first English edition of the book.

Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji rejected the man made standards of high and low, by associating with the lowest of low and tested humanity on the practice of earning an honest living and giving from it to the needy. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's life, Bani and teachings have the power of transforming our personal & social life and making it a success.

The ones, who met or associated with Baba Nanak Ji, understood the secret of liberation in and living an ordinary life. In reverence, gratitude, devotion and faith, they couldn't resist saying, "Dhan Guru Nanak", "Dhan Guru Nanak".

On the 550th Birthday of, Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, I shared with you, my longing to spread Guru Ji's thinking and message to every Sikh household, making each of them a Dharamsaal

(Religious School). I was enthused further by Master Amanjot Singh Sadhaura's book, '550 Swaal- Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal', written in Punjabi, as a simple question answer format. We published & distributed more than 100,000 copies of the fourth addition of the book, on Guru Ji's 550th Birthday.

The simplicity, and, richness of knowledge contained in the book, inspired, Sardar Nirmal Singh Ji, to make it available, in English. With his dedicated efforts, devotion, and, Nishkam Sewa, I, through the, 'Guru Nanak Multiversity', present to you, this first English Edition of the book, in the hope that you will read it yourself, and, encourage others to do so.

I hope that you will use the valuable information given in the book yourself and persuade others to follow Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's teachings in their lives.

May God always bless, Sardar Nirmal Singh Ji, with the continuation of his dedicated selfless service to the Sikh religion and Sikh communities!

**Jan Nanak Dhoor Mangey tis Gursikh Ki
Jo Aap Japey Avreh Naam Jpaavey.**

(SGGS Ang: 306)

Jaswinder Singh Khalsa (UK)

Educate Punjab Project &
Guru Nanak Multiversity
Ludhiana

ENGLISH EDITION

I received the Punjabi Book, '550 Swaal Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal', written by Master Amanjot Singh Sadhaura, through Sardar Jaswinder Singh Kohli, who I have known for over forty years. I had only read a few pages when I decided that the book must be made available in English.

Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's name is known, not only to Sikhs, but, also to people and Communities of other faiths worldwide. Mostly, information about him, has been mystified in such a way, that his real personality, life and revolutionary contributions to mankind remain hidden or blurred by myths.

My main purpose of translating Master Amanjot Singh's book 550 Swaal - Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal' into English is simply to spread Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's message throughout the world, which he gave through his way of life, work, Bani and teachings. I believe that making this book available to those who are literate in English but have limited or no knowledge of Punjabi, is an act of service to the Sikh religion and I am extremely grateful to Akaalpurkh for giving me this opportunity to serve.

From my experience as a teacher of Punjabi & Sikh Studies, for over forty years in the UK, I know that very few are the families in which parents as well as their children are literate in Punjabi. Mostly, either parents, as well as, their children, have no knowledge of Punjabi or the parents may speak, read or write Punjabi but children don't. The communication between parents & children and between siblings, in most of the Sikh families in the UK, is in English. I assume that the situation may not be much different in other countries in the world. Although Some parents are encouraging their children to learn Punjabi through classes run by Gurdwara Sahibs, schools and other organisations and the efforts

of these parents and institutions in promoting Punjabi are commendable, a significant result still remains to be seen. The fact that English is an international language and remains the official language of many countries worldwide can also not be ignored.

I believe the book's simple, easy to understand question answer format, will be interesting for children as well as adults and the well-researched information in it, will help to dispel many myths held by people about Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji. The book should prove to be a valuable addition to the libraries of every household. I know that there is always room for improvement in any written text or its translation. Master Amanjot Singh has already been making changes to the text in Punjabi, with each subsequent edition of his book and based on the readers' feedback to this edition, I will endeavor to do the same.

I wholeheartedly thank Mrs Jaspreet Kaur Ji and Mrs. Kulwant Kaur Ji of Educate Punjab Project for meticulously proof-reading the text and offering valuable suggestions for its improvement.

I am also thankful to Master Amanjot Singh and Sardar Gobind Singh Bhatia for their critical evaluation of the book.

My sincere thanks to Sardar Jaswinder Singh Khalsa, the entire team of Guru Nanak Multiversity, Educate Punjab Project and all those who have contributed in any way in the publication of this book.

Nirmal Singh

MSc. MBA

Preston

Lancashire, UK

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am extremely grateful to Sardar Nirmal Singh MSc MBA of Preston, UK who didn't just think that my Punjabi book '550 Swaal - Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal', published on 550th birthday of Guru Nanak Sahib's Ji, was worthy of being translated into English but actually executed the task most successfully.



I feel humbled and offer my countless thanks to Akalpurkh and the eternal Guru, Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, that a different and unique thinking given to mankind by Baba Nanak Ji, which the people have needed for centuries, is now accessible, through the English edition of the book, to those who cannot read Punjabi.

I would like to share this honour with those who helped me to complete '550 Swaal - Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal', because without their support and blessings the task of writing book would have not been accomplished.

I am especially thankful to, Sardar Harjinder Singh Ji and Sardar Kulmohan Singh Ji, the Directors of Chardi Kala Time TV and their entire team, who, included me in their programme and persuaded me to write a question answer book, based on Baba Nanak Ji's life, personality, Bani and teachings.

I will be thankless if I don't thank my angel like parents, Bibi Bhupinder Kaur Sadhaura and Sardar Gobind Singh Bhatia, as well as, my older sister, Khushmeet Kaur, who alongside my education, also guide me in every other field of my life. They have all devoutly helped in collecting information about Guru Ji, composing and proof reading of the book and have always given me their blessings.

It would be equal to committing a sin, if I don't thank my loving paternal grandmother, Bibi Gurmeet Kaur, Uncles Sardar Gurdev

Singh Ji & Sardar Charanjeet Singh Ji, Aunts Sardarni Trilochan Kaur Ji, Ravneet Kaur Ji & Amarjeet Kaur Ji, and, all my brothers & sisters who helped me in collecting the material and contributed through discussions and appropriate suggestions from time to time.

I would like the English readers to know that before writing '550 Swaal - Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal', I read other books related to, Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, written by various intellectuals and historians. I found many differences in historical events, dates, months and years, between Gregorian and Bikarmi Calendars. I found that there was not a single historical book, approved by our prime organisation, on the Sikh religion. I, your servant, have collected all the evidence in this book, with full diligence & honesty and have tried to present it, with whatever limited wisdom I have. Please forgive me for any mistakes you may find in the book.

I am grateful to all those who have inspired me, guided me and supported me, in any way, to complete this book. Some people and organisations are getting this book printed for spreading this message and have been issued, permission letters, to carry out this pious deed.

I am extremely thankful to Guru Nanak Multiversity and Educate Punjab Project, running under the guidance of Bhai Jaswinder Singh Khalsa of the UK, who have printed & distributed more than 100,000 copies of this book in Punjabi and are now, publishing the 1st Edition of the book, in English.

I will remain indebted to Sardar Nirmal Singh Ji, who has made my work available, to a much wider audience, by taking the initiative of translating the book into English.

I pray to God and Guru Ji to shower their grace upon his servants and give them strength to serve through their bodies and pens.

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ABOUT THE ENGLISH TRANSLATOR



Sardar Nirmal Singh Ji is well known to the Sikh communities in the UK, and, abroad, through his television programmes, and WhatsApp audios on Sikh religion. He has an M.Sc. in Agricultural Entomology, from Himachal Pradesh University, India, with two gold medals for academic achievements. He completed his Diploma in Economic and Social studies and CQSW at Manchester University as well as an MBA from the University of Hull. He won two National Training Awards for exceptional excellence in training and is the Sikh Master Mind Award winner of 2018. His name is included in the 16th edition of, Asian Who's Who International. He had a brilliant career in Social Care, retiring after 37 years, as a Strategic Development Manager, from a local authority, in the Northwest of England. His name has 4 citations in the book, 'The Social Worker Speaks - A History of Social Workers Through the Twentieth Century'. Alongside his main career, he has been a dedicated Punjabi, Sikh Studies and Gurbani Grammar teacher, since 1981, teaching classes in Preston, and Manchester. In some cases, the third generation from the same family is now attending his classes. Due to his commitment to his faith & community, he helped the Sikh communities in Lancashire, realize a dream of establishing a Gurdwara, Guru Nanak (Gurdwara) Cultural and Recreational Centre in Preston which has been serving communities in the county of Lancashire, since 1981. He is a regular supporter of, Guru Nanak Multiversity and the Educate Punjab Project. The English edition of the book, 550 Swaal Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal, is his most recent, and, much needed gift, to the Sikh communities worldwide.

BLESSING



At the time of the birth of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji people in India were shackled with a countless number of blind faiths, rituals, superstitions, hypocrisy, casteism, engrossed in forbidden deeds, ritualistic worship and bonded by belief in some auspicious days, fasts traditions and Sanskars. Guru Ji awakened humanity to abolish discrimination on the basis of caste, inequality and exploitation in the name of religion.

The entire world celebrated Guru Ji's, 550th Birthday, with great devotion. Among the religious literature published by various organisations and intellectuals on this occasion, Master Amanjot Singh's question answer book, "550 Swaal - Guru Nanak Ji De Bachna Naal", is a valuable composition. Keeping in mind the shortage of time with everyone, this chain of 550 questions & answers, has been written to give maximum possible information in a few words, on Guru Ji's life, personality, Bani and teachings. By reading all the questions & answers, the reader will acknowledge that it is not just another book about Guru Ji. The author has tried to give as much information about Guru Ji as possible.

I feel proud that my son, Amanjot Singh, was inspired to write this booklet about Baba Nanak Ji. Having seen his devotion, the entire team of, 'Aao Baniey Gursikh Piyara' in Delhi, has bestowed a lot of love, respect, encouragement, support and blessings upon him.

I have no words to thank Akaalpurkh, who gave my son the knowledge of Gurmat principles at such a young age and inspired him for this task. I sincerely thank all the members of Guru Nanak Multiversity and Educate Punjab Project, the entire team of ABGP,

all family members, relatives and friends who are giving him not only education but also the right direction. I am also extremely grateful to Sardar Nirmal Singh Ji of the UK who has blessed my son, by translating his work into English, and encouraged him to continue with Seva in the future.

I pray to Waheguru Ji to bless Master Amanjot Singh with Sikhi. Blessings from me and my family.

Gobind Singh Bhatia (HES-II)

Sadhaura

Yamuna Nagar (Haryana)

Mob: 94162-76357

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q 1. Who is the founder of Sikh religion?

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Q 2. When was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji born?

Ans. On 15th April 1469.

Q 3. Where was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji born?

Ans. Rai Bhoen Di Talwandi, now Sri Nankana Sahib - Pakistan.

Q 4. Who was Rai Bhoen Di Talwandi named after?

Ans. Rai Bular's father Rai Bhoen.

Q 5. What were Sri Guru Nanak Sahib's parents' names?

Ans. Mother, Mata Tripta Ji; Father, Mehta Kaliyan Das Ji (Mehta Kalu Ji).

Q 6. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's sister's name?

Ans. Bebe Nanki Ji.

Q 7. How many children Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji had and what were their names?

Ans. Two sons, Siri Chand Ji and Lakhmi Das Ji.

Q 8. What was the occupation of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's father?

Ans. Patwari, also farming and business.

Q 9. When was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib's father born?

Ans. In 1440.

Q 10. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's wife's name?

Ans. Bibi Sulakhani Ji.

Q 11. When was Bibi Sulakhani Ji born?

Ans. In 1473.

Q 12. Where was Mehta Kalu Ji born?

Ans. Dehra Jama Rai, District Taran Taran, Punjab.

Q 13. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's paternal great grandfather's name?

Ans. Sri Ram Narayan Ji.

Q 14. What were Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's paternal grand parents' names?

Ans. Grandfather - Shiv Ram Bedi and grandmother - Banarsi Ji.

Q 15. When was Mata Tripta Ji born?

Ans. In 1448.

Q 16. Where was Mata Tripta Ji born?

Ans. Village - Chahal, Thana -Barki, Lahore, (Pakistan).

Q 17. What were Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's maternal grandparents' names?

Ans. Grandfather - Bhai Ram Chand Ji and grandmother - Mata Bharai Ji.

Q 18. Who was the ruler at the time of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's birth?

Ans. Behlol Khan Lodhi.

Q 19. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's paternal uncle's name?

Ans. Bhai Lal Chand Ji (Bhai Lalu Ji).

Q 20. When was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's paternal uncle born?

Ans. In 1444 (He was 25 years older than Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji).

Q 21. When did Mata Tripta Ji and Mehta Kalu Ji get married?

Ans. In 1462.

Q 22. When was Bebe Nanki Ji born?

Ans. In 1462 (She was five years older than Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji).

Q 23. Where was Bebe Nanki Ji born?

Ans. At her maternal grandparent's village - Chahal, Near Lahore (Pakistan).

Q 24. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's maternal aunt's (Mata Tripta Ji's sister's) name?

Ans. Bebe Lakkho Ji.

Q 25. What was Bebe Lakkho Ji's son's name?

Ans. Ram Thamman (Bairaagi).

Q 26. When did Bebe Nanaki Ji get married?

Ans. In 1475 when she was 11 years old.

Q 27. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib ji's brother-in-law's name?

Ans. Bhaiya Jai Ram Ji.

Q 28. What was Bhaiya Jai Ram Ji's father's name?

Ans. Bhai Parmanand Ji.

Q 29. Where did Bebe Nanki Ji get married?

Ans. Sultanpur Lodhi.

Q 30. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's father-in-law's name?

Ans. Bhai Mool Chand Ji.

Q 31. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's mother-in-law's name?

Ans. Mata Chando Rani Ji.

Q 32. How many children did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's sister Bebe Nanki Ji have?

Ans. She had no children.

Q 33. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's maternal uncle's (Mata Tripta Ji's brother's) name?

Ans. Sri Krishan Chand Ji.

Q 34. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's daughter-in-law's name?

Ans. Dhanwanti Ji (Sri Lakhmi Das Ji's wife)

Q 35. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's grandson's name?

Ans. Bhai Dharam Das Ji (Sri Lakhmi Das Ji's son).

Q 36. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's elder son Sri Chand's wife's name?

Ans. He never got married.

Q 37. Who was the first to give the message of "Sarbat Da Bhala" (May everyone prosper) to the world?

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Q 38. In which city did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji get married?

Ans. Batala (Punjab).

Q 39. At what age did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji get married?

Ans. At 18 years of age, in 1487.

Q 40. Who was the first to see Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Midwife -Daultaan.

Q 41. What was the name of the Pandit who tried to persuade Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji to wear holy thread (Janeyoo)?

Ans. Pandit Hardayal Ji.

Q 42. How old was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji when he refused to wear the holy thread (Janeyoo)?

Ans. Nine years old.

Q 43. When was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's elder son Shri Chand born?

Ans. In 1494.

Q 44. When was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's younger son Lakhmi Das born?

Ans. In 1497.

Q 45. Who was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's first Sikh?

Ans. Bebe Nanki Ji.

Q 46. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's in-laws live?

Ans. Village Pakho Ka Randhawa, near Batala (Punjab).

Q 47. What was the name of the Pandit (Pandha) who taught Hindi to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Pandit Gopal Das (In 1475).

Q 48. What was the name of the Pandit who taught Sanskrit to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Pandit Brij Lal (In 1478).

Q 49. What was the name of the Maulvi who taught Persian to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Maulvi Kutubdin (In 1479).

Q 50. What is the meaning of the word Mehta, attached to the name of Sri Guru Nanak sahib Ji's father (Mehta Kalu Ji)?

Ans. The word Mehta means prime adviser or Prime Minister. For example:

ਲਬੁ ਪਾਪੁ ਦੁਇ ਰਾਜਾ ਮਹਤਾ ਕੂੜੁ ਹੋਆ ਸਿਕਦਾਰੁ ॥

(ਰਾਗੁ ਆਸਾ, ਅੰਗ ੪੬੮)

lab paap duey raajaa Mehta koorh hoaa sikdaar.

(Raag Asa, Ang 468)

Greed and sin are the king and prime-minister, falsehood is the treasurer.

Mehta Kalu Ji was the prime adviser/prime minister to Rai Bular. He was also responsible for one of the most important portfolios -The Land.

Q 51. How did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji describe the character of the religious leaders and preachers of his time?

Ans. ਕਾਦੀ ਕੂੜੁ ਬੋਲਿ ਮਲੁ ਖਾਇ ॥ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣੁ ਨਾਵੈ ਜੀਆ ਘਾਇ ॥
ਜੋਗੀ ਜੁਗਤਿ ਨ ਜਾਣੈ ਅੰਧੁ ॥ ਤੀਨੇ ਓਜਾੜੇ ਕਾ ਬੰਧੁ ॥

(ਅੰਗ ੬੬੨, ਧਨਾਸਰੀ, ਮਃ ੧)

kaadee koorh bol mal khaa-ay.

baraahman naavai jee-aa ghaa-ay.

jogee jugat na jaanai anDh.

teenay ojaarhay kaa banDh.

(Ang 662, Dhnasari Mehla 1)

The Qazi tells lies and eats filth;

the Brahmin kills and then takes cleansing baths.

The Yogi is blind and does not know the Way.

The three of them devise their own destruction.

Q 52. What is commonly believed Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji had written when he went to Pandha to study?

Ans.ੴ Ik Oankar.

Q 53. What is the literal meaning of Ik Oankar?

Ans. There is only One Universal Omnipotent, Omnipresent and Omniscient God.

Q 54. What description of the holy thread Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji give to Pandit Hardayal Ji?

Ans. The one that has cotton of compassion, yarn of contentment, knots of self-discipline and twists of truthfulness.

ਦਇਆ ਕਪਾਹ ਸੰਤੋਖੁ ਸੂਤੁ ਜਤੁ ਗੰਢੀ ਸਤੁ ਵਟੁ ॥

ਰਾਗ ਆਸਾ ਅੰਗ ੪੭੧.

da-i-aa kapaah santokh soot jat gandhee sat vat.

(Raag Asa Page 471)

Q 55. Which Bani in which Raag did Guru Ji compose and sing during his studies with Pandha?

Ans. "Patti" in Raag Asa.

Q 56. On which Ang (page) of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji is Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's bani "Patti" and how many verses/paurian does it have?

Ans. Angs (Pages) 432 - 434 and it has 35 verses/paurian.

Q 57. What is the heading of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's bani "Patti" in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. ਰਾਗੁ ਆਸਾ ਮਹਲਾ ੧ ਪਟੀ ਲਿਖੀ ॥ Raag Asa Mehla 1 Patti Likhi.

Q 58. Apart from Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's bani "Patti", which of the other Guru Ji has written "Patti"?

Ans. Guru Amardas Ji - Raag Asa Mehla 3 Patti (Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji Angs (pages) (434 - 435).

Q 59. How many verses (Pauriaan) does bani "Patti" by Guru Amardas Ji has?

Ans. 18 verses (Pauriaan).

Q 60. In which lines in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, the word "Patti" has been used?

Ans. 1. ਆਪੇ ਪਟੀ ਕਲਮ ਆਪਿ ਆਪਿ ਲਿਖਣਹਾਰਾ ਹੋਆ ॥

(ਰਾਮਕਲੀਰਾਗ, ਅੰਗ - ੯੬੮)

1. Aapey patti kalam aap aap likhanhaaraa hoaa.

(Ramkali Raag, page - 968)

2. ਆਪੇ ਪਟੀ ਕਲਮ ਆਪਿ ਉਪਰ ਲੇਖੁ ਭਿ ਤੂੰ ॥

(ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੧੨੯੧)

2. Aapey patti kalam aap uppar lekh bhee toon.

(Malaar Raag Mehla 1, page - 1269).

Q 61. What is the sequence of letters of Gurmukhi alphabet in bani Patti by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. ਸ਼, ਏ, ਓ, ਙ, ਕ, ਖ, ਗ, ਘ, ਚ, ਛ, ਜ, ਝ, ਵ, ਟ,

s-sa, ee-RHi, oo-RHa, gun=gan, k-ka, kh-kha, j-ja, jh-jha,
 yn-yna, tenka,
 ਠ, ਡ, ਢ, ਣ, ਤ, ਥ, ਦ, ਧ, ਨ, ਪ, ਫ, ਬ,
 Th-Tha, D-Da, Dh-Dha, Na-Nat-ta, th-tha, d-da, dh-dha,
 n-na, p-pa, f-fa, b-ba,
 ਭ, ਮ, ਯ, ਰ, ਲ, ਵ, ਝ, ਹ, ਅ ॥
 bh-bha, m-ma, y-ya, ra-ra, l-la, vava, RHa-RHa, ha-ha,
 aiRHa

Q 62. With which letter does Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's bani "patti" begin?

Ans. It begins with letter 'S-sa' - (ਸ)

ਸਸੈ ਸੋਇ ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ ਜਿਨਿ ਸਾਜੀ ਸਭਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬੁ ਏਕੁ ਭਇਆ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ - ੪੩੨)

With letter 'S-sa' -

sasey soe srist jin saaji sabhnaa sahib ek bhayaa.

(Asa Mehla 1, Page - 432)

Q 63. With which letter Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's bani "Patti" ends?

Ans. With letter 'Aira' (ਅ)

ਆਇਝੈ ਆਪਿ ਕਰੇ ਜਿਨਿ ਛੋਡੀ ਜੋ ਕਿਛੁ ਕਰਣਾ ਸੁ ਕਰਿ ਰਹਿਆ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਮਹਲਾ ੧, ਅੰਗ - ੪੩੪)

With letter 'A' -

Aairey aap karey jin chhodi jo kichh karnaa su kar rahiyaa

(Asa Mehla 1, Page - 434)

Q 64. What has Guru Nanak Sahib Ji called himself in bani "Patti"?

Ans. Sire (bard or poet).

Q 65. Which questions Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji asked Pandit Hardayal Ji before refusing to wear the holy thread?

Ans. 1. Why was my older sister Bebe Nanki not asked to wear the holy thread?

2. Why was the tradition for Brahmin to wear three strings holy thread, Kashatriya to wear two strings holy thread and Vashiya to wear a single string holy thread?
3. According to Hindu scripture "Mannu Smriti" why is the holy thread only for Brahmin, Kashatriya and Vashiya and not for the Shudras and women?

Q 66. What is the first line of the Shabad Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji sung when the Pandit said that for refusing to wear the holy thread, he (Guru Nanak Sahib Ji) would become an outcast?

Ans. ਲਖ ਚੋਰੀਆ ਲਖ ਜਾਰੀਆ ਲਖ ਕੂੜੀਆ ਲਖ ਗਾਲਿ ॥
lakh choree-aa lakh jaaree-aa lakh koorhee-aa lakh gaal.
 One commits thousands of robberies, thousands of acts of adultery, thousands of falsehoods and thousands of abuses.
 (Guru Granth Sahib Ji, Page-471)

Q 67. What did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji say, when the Pandit asked about the real holy thread?

Ans. ਨਾਇ ਮੰਨਿਐ ਪਤਿ ਊਪਜੈ ਸਾਲਾਹੀ ਸਚੁ ਸੂਤੁ ॥
naa-ay mani-ai pat oopjai saalaah-ee sach soot.
 Believing in the Name, honour is obtained. The Lord's Praise is the true sacred thread.
 ਦਰਗਹ ਅੰਦਰਿ ਪਾਈਐ ਤਗੁ ਨ ਭੂਟਸਿ ਪੂਤੁ॥
dargeh andar paa-ee-ai tag na tootas poot. ||3||
 Such a sacred thread is worn in the Court of the Lord; it shall never break. (Guru Granth Sahib Ji Asa ki var, page-471)

Q 68. According to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, what is the best way to remember God?

Ans. To sing praises of God.

Q 69. From whom did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji study Islamic scriptures and literature?

Ans. From Maulvi Darvesh Saiyad Hassan.

Q 70. Which languages did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji know?

Ans. Punjabi, Hindi, Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Brij etc.

Q 71. Who were the rulers at the time of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Behlol Khan Lodhi (1451-1488), Sikandar (Alexander) Lodhi (1488-1517), Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526), Babar (1526-1530) and Humayun (1530-1540)

Q 72. Write down the names of some of the villages and towns in India and other countries, named after Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Ans. Nankana Sahib (Pakistan), Nanaksar (Harappa), Nanakmatta (Uttar Pradesh), Nanak Lodhian (Gujarat), Bab Nanka (Uganda), Nanak Fungi (Hongkong), Nanking (China), Nanak Jheera (Karnataka), Dera Baba Nanak (Punjab).

Q 73. How much money Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's father gave him to start business?

Ans. Twenty rupees (currency of the time was Behloli Dinar).

Q 74. What True Trade (Sacha Sauda) Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji did with the money given by his father?

Ans. Brought merchandise for poor and needy people.

Q 75. Who was the head of the group, Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji brought merchandise for and fed to?

Ans. Sant Ren.

Q 76. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji go to buy food for hungry people?

Ans. Chootharkana (Now Farookabad), District Shekhupura - Pakistan.

Q 77. What's the name of the Gurdwara where Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji fed hungry people?

Ans. Gurdwara Sachaa Saudaa (Pakistan).

Q 78. Which cities were used by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji for business?

Ans. Three cities - Choohrkana, Saidpur and Lahore.

Q 79. Who was pained when on returning home Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji was reprimanded by his father?

Ans. Nawab of Talwandi Rai Bular and Bebe Nanki Ji.

Q 80. What name is Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji known by in Russia?

Ans. Nanak Kadamdar.

Q 81. What did Rai Bular say to Mehta Kalu Ji about Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji being reprimanded by Mehta Kalu Ji for spending money on feeding needy people?

Ans. I will compensate your loss of money. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib is not an ordinary child, he is the light of God.

Q 82. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji live with his sister?

Ans. Sultanpur Lodhi (District Kapurthala) Punjab.

Q 83. Who was the mediator for Bebe Nanki Ji's marriage?

Ans. Rai Bular.

Q 84. When did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji takeover the charge of Modikhana at Sultanpur?

Ans. On 21st April, 1485.

Q 85. At what age did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji start his job at Modikhana in Sultanpur?

Ans. At the age of 16 years.

Q 86. Modikhana of the Nawab of which town, Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji work at?

Ans. Sultanpur Lodhi.

Q 87. What does the word Modikhana Mean?

Ans. Government warehouse where groceries were bought and sold.

Q 88. When did Bhaiya Jai Ram Ji take Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji to Sultanpur?

Ans. In 1484.

Q 89. With whose recommendation Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji got the job at the Modikhana of Nawab Daulat Khan Lodhi of Sultanpur?

Ans. Bhaiya Jai Ram Ji.

Q 90. What did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's Tera-Tera mean while weighing the merchandise for people at Modikhana?

Ans. Using his own charity fund (Daswandh), he used to give his share to people, saying Tera-Tera (All yours, all yours).

Q 91. Who did a customer complain to that Sri Guru Nanak Sahib ji was giving away the merchandise from Modikhana without weighing?

Ans. Nawab Daulat Khan.

Q 92. Which Gurdwara stands at the place where Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji uttered Mool Mantar?

Ans. Gurdwara Sant Ghat Sahib, Sultanpur Lodhi (Punjab).

Q 93. What job did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji have at Modikhana?

Ans. Receiving grain as tax for the Government's land and then selling it to people for a price.

Q 94. Which Gurdwara stands at the place of Modikhana now?

Ans. Gurdwara Hatt Sahib, Sultanpur Lodhi.

Q 95. What occupations Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji had in his life?

Ans. Employment, Shopkeeping, Farming and Business.

Q 96. When did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji leave the job at Nawab's Modikhana?

Ans. In 1497.

Q 97. For how long did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji live at Sultanpur Lodhi?

Ans. Approximately 13 years.

Q 98. How were Nawab Daulat Khan Lodhi of Sultanpur Lodhi and Chaudhari Rai Bular of Talwandi related?

Ans. Nawab Daulat Khan of Sultanpur Lodhi was the son-in-law of Chaudhari Rai Bular.

Q 99. Which Vaid (village doctor) was called to treat Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji when his sadness about the discrimination on basis of caste, colour, race, high and low class and riches and poverty was considered as an illness?

Ans. Vaid Hari Das

Q 100. Which way of living did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji start?

Ans. Nirmal Panth (Now called Sikh Panth).

Q 101. In which four main divisions the Hindu society was divided, at the time of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Brahmin, Kashatriya, Vaishya and Shoodras.

Q 102. Out of four, to which division Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji delivered his message?

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's message was for all four divisions i.e. for all humankind.

Q 103. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji start the tradition of Sangat (congregation)?

Ans. Sultanpur Lodhi.

Q 104. How did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji describe the political and administrative scenario of his time?

Ans. ਰਾਜੇ ਸੀਹ ਮੁਕਦਮ ਕੁਤੇ ॥ ਜਾਇ ਜਗਾਇਨਿ ਬੈਠੇ ਸੁਤੇ ॥

(ਮਲਾਰ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ - ੧੨੮੮)

raajay seeh mukdam kutay.

jaa-ay jagaa-iniH baithay sutay.

(Malaar Mehlā 1, Ang 1288)

The kings are tigers, and their officials are dogs; they go out and awaken the sleeping people to harass them.

ਕਲਿ ਕਾਤੀ ਰਾਜੇ ਕਾਸਾਈ ਧਰਮੁ ਪੰਥ ਕਰਿ ਉਡਰਿਆ॥

(ਮਾਝ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ - ੧੪੫)

kal kaatee raajay kaasaa-ee Dharam pankh kar udri-aa.

(Maajh Mehlā 1, Ang 145)

The Dark Age of Kali Yuga is the knife, and the kings are butchers; righteousness has sprouted wings and flown away.

Q 105. Which lines did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji utter to give the message of equality and human rights for women?

Ans. ਭੰਡਿ ਜੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਨਿੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਮੰਗਣੁ ਵੀਆਹੁ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ - ੪੭੩)

bhand jammee-ai bhand nimmee-ai

bhand mangan vee-aahu.

(Asa Mehlā 1, Ang 473)

From woman, man is born; within woman, man is conceived; to woman he is engaged and married.

ਸੋ ਕਿਉ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ - ੪੭੩)

so ki-o manda aaakhee-ai jit jameh raajaan.

(Asa Mehlā 1, Ang 473)

So why call her bad? From her, kings are born.

Q 106. Who wrote ‘ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਿਆ ਮਿਟੀ ਧੁੰਧੁ ਜਗਿ ਚਾਨਣੁ ਹੋਆ ॥’? With the emergence of the true guru, Guru Nanak, the fog cleared, and the entire world was illuminated.

Ans. Bhai Gurdas Ji (ਵਾਰ - ੧, ਪਉੜੀ - ੨੭) Vaar -1 Pauree 27.

Q 107. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji start Kirtan?

Ans. Talwandi (Pakistan).

Q 108. Taking inspiration from Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's life, personality and deeds of human welfare, which poet has written the following lines?

ਫਿਰ ਉਠੀ ਆਖਰ ਸਦਾਅ ਤੋਹੀਦ ਕੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੇ।

ਹਿੰਦ ਕੋ ਇਕ ਮਰਦਿ ਕਾਮਲ (ਨਾਨਕ) ਨੇ ਜਗਾਇਆ ਖਾਬ ਸੇ।

Finally, then arose sound of unification/oneness of God from Punjab.

Hind was awakened from dream by a man (Guru Nanak) sent by God.

Ans. Maulana Iqbal, the eminent Urdu and Persian Poet.

Q 109. When was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's companion Mardana born?

Ans. 1459 (He was ten years older than Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji).

Q 110. What are the names of Bhai Mardana Ji's parents?

Ans. Father - Badra Ji, Mother - Lakkho Ji.

Q 111. How many children did Bhai Mardana Ji have?

Ans. Two sons and one daughter.

Q 112. Name Bhai Mardana Ji's sons.

Ans. Rajada and Sajada.

Q 113. Which musical instrument Bhai Mardana Ji used to play?

Ans. Rabaab.

Q 114. Who made Bhai Mardana Ji's Rabaab?

Ans. Bhai Farinda Ji.

Q 115. Which religion and caste Bhai Mardana Ji belong to?

Ans. Religion Islam and caste Doom/Mirasi.

Q 116. Who gifted the Rabaab to Bhai Mardana Ji?

Ans. Bebe Nanki Ji.

Q 117. How many shabads (hymns) by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, addressed to Bhai Mardana Ji, are in Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Three Shabads (hymns).

Q 118. What did Bhai Mardana Ji do before he met with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Receiving alms by going door to door and singing people's praises.

Q 119. What did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji say to Bhai Mardana Ji when he met him?

Ans. Praise One and only One Lord of the universe instead of flattering people.

Q 120. What did Guru Ji say when Bhai Mardana Ji asked him whether poor and rich have a different God?

Ans. There is but One and only One God.

Q 121. Who joined in Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's marriage procession?

Ans. Chaudhari Rai Bular, Renowned Nawabs, Muslim spiritual leaders (Pirs and Fakirs), poor saints and holy men. It was a unique marriage procession.

Q 122. Which Gurdwara is situated at, where Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji got Married?

Ans. Gurdwara Kandh Sahib, where the marriage procession stayed and Gurdwara Dera Sahib (Batala) where he got married.

Q 123. What is Sat Sangat according to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ ਕੈਸੀ ਜਾਣੀਐ ॥ ਜਿਥੈ ਏਕੋ ਨਾਮੁ ਵਖਾਣੀਐ ॥
(ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗੁ, ਅੰਗ - ੭੨)
satsangat kaisee jaanee-ai. jithai ayko naam vakhaanee-ai.
(Siri Raag, Ang 72)

How is the Society of the Saints to be known? There, the Name of the One Lord is chanted.

Q 124. Who came to see Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji at Sultanpur and was so influenced by his personality that he became a Sikh?

Ans. Bhai Bhagirath who was a resident of Malsiaan (Jalandhar).

Q 125. Who became Guru Ji's Sikh through Bhai Bhagirath?

Ans. Bhai Mansukh.

Q 126. What is the name given to the 10% of a Sikh's earnings spent on charitable causes?

Ans. Daswandh.

Q 127. What are Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's words about the environment?

Ans. ਬਲਿਹਾਰੀ ਕੁਦਰਤਿ ਵਸਿਆ ॥ ਤੇਰਾ ਅੰਤੁ ਨ ਜਾਣੀ ਲਖਿਆ ॥
(ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ, ਅੰਗ - ੪੬੯)
balihaaree kudrat vasi-aa. tayraa ant na jaa-ee lakhi-aa.
(Asa Raag, Ang 469)

I am a sacrifice to Your almighty creative power which is pervading everywhere. Your limits cannot be known.

Q 128. What are Sri Guru Sahib's words about ethics of work and sharing?

Ans. ਘਾਲਿ ਖਾਇ ਕਿਛੁ ਹਥਹੁ ਦੇਇ ॥
(ਸਾਰੰਗ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ - ੧੨੪੫)

ghaal khaa-ay kichh hathahu day-ay.

(Saarang Mehlā 1, Ang 1245)

One who works for what he eats and gives some of what he has.

Q 129. According to Guru Ji who is of high caste?

Ans. The one who does good deeds.

Q 130. According to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji who is low, belongs to low caste?

Ans. The one who does bad deeds.

Q 131. Which shabad did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji utter, observing the atrocities in Lahore?

Ans. ਲਾਹੌਰ ਸਹਰ ਜਹਰ ਕਹਰ ਸਵਾ ਪਹਰੁ ॥

(ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੧੪੧੨)

laahour sahar jahar kahar savaapahar. ||

(Salok Vaaran Te Vadheek Mehlā 1, Ang 1412)

City of Lahore suffered terrible destruction for four hours.

Q 132. What is the meaning of the word Udaasi associated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Traveling far and away to preach the faith.

Q 133. What was the purpose of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's Udaasis?

Ans. At that time Hindus and Muslims had forgotten the fundamental principles of religion and were engrossed in superstitions, hypocrisy, meaningless rituals and false traditions.

Q 134. Which religious and group leaders Sri Guru Nanak Sahib faced during his Udaasis?

Ans. Brahmins, Jains, Sarvarias, Buddhist, Yogis, Sufi-saints, Vashnavs, Qazis, followers of Sanatan faith and Islam etc.

Q 135. Whose composition is

'ਬਾਬਾ ਆਇਆ ਤੀਰਥੈ ਤੀਰਥ ਪੁਰਬ ਸਭੇ ਫਿਰਿ ਦੇਖੈ ॥'

(ਵਾਰ - ੧, ਪਉੜੀ - ੨੫)

baabaa aaiaa teerathai teerath purab sabhay fir dekhai.

Baba (Nanak) came to the pilgrimage centres and by participating in the ceremonies there he observed them minutely

Ans. Bhai Gurdas Ji's, about first Udasi. (Vaar-1, Pauri-25)

Q 136. What was the period of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's first Udasi?

Ans. From 1499-1508.

Q 137. Name the main places Guru Ji cover during first Udaasi.

Ans. Eminabad, Lahore, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Mathura, Banaras, Agra, Prayag, Patna, Gaya, Dhaka, Jagannathpuri, Jabalpur, Malerkotla etc.

Q 138. Who accompanied Guru Ji during first Udaasi?

Ans. Bhai Mardana Ji.

Q 139. Which places of pilgrimage did Guru Ji visit during the first Udasi?

Ans. The places of pilgrimage of Hindu religion.

Q 140. Who did Guru Sri Nanak Sahib Ji meet first and at what place, during the first Udaasi?

Ans. Bhai Lalo Ji in Eminabad (Pakistan).

Q 141. What was the previous name of Eminabad?

Ans. Saidpur.

Q 142. What was the name of the ruler of Saidpur/Eminabad at the time of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Malik Bhago.

Q 143. What was Bhai Lalo's occupation?

Ans. He was a carpenter.

Q 144. Who had invited Guru Ji to Braham bhoj (grand feast) at Eminabad?

Ans. Malik Bhago.

Q 145. Why did Guru Ji decline the invitation to and later eating at Brahambhoj (The grand feast organised in the name of religion)?

Ans. According to Guru Ji, the Brahambhoj (grand feast in the name of religion) had blood of the poor as it had been prepared by dishonesty, doing injustice and by exploitation of the poor.

Q 146. What was the message of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji to Malik Bhago?

Ans. ਹਕੁ ਪਰਾਇਆ ਨਾਨਕਾ ਉਸ ਸੁਅਰ ਉਸੁ ਗਾਇ ॥

(ਮਾਝ ਮ:੧, ਅੰਗ - ੧੪੧)

hak paraa-i-aa naankaa us soo-ar us gaa-ay.

(Maajh Mehla 1, Ang 141)

To take what rightfully belongs to another, is like a Muslim eating pork, or Hindu eating beef.

Q 147. Who offered Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji the bread of Kodhra (Kodo millet)?

Ans. Bhai Lalo Ji.

Q 148. What did Guru Ji mean by saying that Bhai Lalo's bread had milk?

Ans. Bhai Lalo's bread is rightfully earned with hard work.

Q 149. Why did Malik Bhago feed the poor, the saints and the holy men?

Ans. To be considered religious by people.

Q 150. What inspiration do we get from Guru Ji's frank and truthful discourse with Malik Bhago in front of a big gathering?

Ans. Be brave and stand by the truth.

Q 151. What did Guru Ji say, when Malik Bhago asked him that he (Guru Ji) was a high caste Khatri, but he had a low caste Mirasi Mardana as his companion?

Ans. Guru Ji said that Mardana was not a low caste Miraasi. He was a Rabaabi (Rebec player) who sang shabads to show lost people the right path.

Q 152. Who did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji advise to, in Eminabad (Saidpur), to earn rightful living?

Ans. Malik Bhago.

Q 153. What did Guru Ji say to Bhai Lalo when he cooked for Guru Ji separately and asked him to eat separately?

Ans. Oh! Bhai Lalo entire planet earth is my eating place and the one who loves the truth, is pure.

Q 154. Who did Guru Ji appoint as the first preacher to preach Sikhi in the Northern Punjab?

Ans. Bhai Lalo Ji.

Q 155. When and where Bhai Lalo was born?

Ans. On 24th September 1452 in Eminabad, District Gujranwala.

Q 156. What are the names of Bhai Lalo's parents?

Ans. Father - Bhai Jagat Ram Ji and mother - Bibi Khamu Ji.

Q 157. How many children did Bhai Lalo have?

Ans. Only one daughter - Rajji.

Q 158. What did Guru Ji say, when Malik Bhago asked Guru Ji that being a Khatri of superior caste, why did he partake of food at an untouchable Lalo's house and not at brahmabhoj?

Ans. Through religious discussion and reasoning Guru Ji made him understand that Lalo's bread of Kodhra (Kodo millet) was earned honestly whereas the food for the brahmabhoj

was prepared by exploiting and sucking the blood of the poor.

Q 159. Who did Guru Ji awaken in Lahore, from the intoxication of mammon (maya)?

Ans. Duni Chand.

Q 160. How many flags used to fly on Duni Chand's mansion and what did they signify?

Ans. Seven. In old days a person used to show their capital/wealth by putting a flag for each 100,000 rupees. So Duni Chand's capital/wealth was worth 700,000 rupees.

Q 161. Which shabad Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji sung in Lahore, to dispel rich man Duni Chand's doubt about Shradh (giving alms in the name of one's dead ancestors)?

Ans. ਜੇ ਮੋਹਾਕਾ ਘਰੁ ਮੁਹੈ ਘਰੁ ਮੁਹਿ ਪਿਤਰੀ ਦੇਇ ॥
ਅਗੈ ਵਸਤੁ ਸਿਵਾਣੀਐ ਪਿਤਰੀ ਚੋਰ ਕਰੇਇ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੪੭੨)

*jay mohaakaa ghar muhai ghar muhi pitree day-ay.
agai vasat sinjaanee-ai pitree chor karay-i.*

(Asa Raag Mehla 1, Ang 472)

The thief robs a house and offers the stolen goods to his ancestors.

In the world hereafter, this is recognized, and his ancestors are considered thieves as well.

Q 162. Who disguised himself as an innocent and sweet talker to rob many, of their wealth and honour?

Ans. Sajjan Thug.

Q 163. What was Sajjan Thug's real name?

Ans. Sheikh Sajjan.

Q 164. Where did Sajjan Thug live?

Ans. Village - Tulamba, District - Multan (Pakistan).

Q 165. What did Sajjan Thug think of himself?

Ans. Sajjan Thug thought that he was a religious man as he had got constructed a temple for the Hindus and a Mosque for the Muslims.

Q 166. What did Guru Ji say, when Sajjan Thug told Guru Ji his name?

Ans. Guru Ji said that his name was beautiful but wondered if his deeds were noble too?

Q 167. How did Sajjan Thug changed after listening to Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's Shabad (hymn)?

Ans. His heart melted. He fell at the feet of Guru Ji and became his true Sikh.

Q 168. What does Sajjan Thug's story teach us?

Ans. Even today robbers disguise themselves as (fake) saints. They wrongly interpret Gurbani to satisfy their selfish motives. We must not follow them. We should only follow Gurmat principles in our lives.

Q 169. Which shabad did Guru Sahib Ji sing to alert Sajjan Thug and which raag is it in?

Ans. ਉਜਲੁ ਕੈਹਾ ਚਿਲਕਣਾ ਘੋਟਿਮ ਕਾਲੜੀ ਮਸੁ ॥
ਧੋਤਿਆ ਜੂਠਿ ਨ ਉਤਰੈ ਜੇ ਸਉ ਧੋਵਾ ਤਿਸੁ ॥

(ਸੂਹੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੭੨੯)

ujal kaihaa chilkanaa ghotim kaalrhee mas.

Dhoti-aa jooth na utrai jay sa-o Dhovaa tis.

(Soohee Mehla 1, Ang 729)

Bronze is bright and shiny, but when it is rubbed, its blackness appears.

Washing it, its impurity is not removed, even if it is washed a hundred times.

Q 170. What was Sajjan Thug's house, which was a hub for looting peoples' wealth and honour, transformed into?

Ans. It became a religious place to worship the One and only One Universal God. It was the first Dharamsaal (religious school) or Gurdwara established by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Q 171. For which area Guru Ji appointed Sajjan Thug as a religious preacher?

Ans. South and West Punjab.

Q 172. Which festival was being celebrated when Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji reached Haridwar?

Ans. Vaisakhi.

Q 173. When Guru Ji reached Haridwar, in which direction people were offering water?

Ans. Towards the East/To the rising sun.

Q 174. What did people say, when Guru Ji asked them whom they were offering water to?

Ans. People said that facing towards rising sun they were offering water to their dead ancestors.

Q 175. In Haridwar, in which direction Guru Ji started offering water?

Ans. To the West.

Q 176. What can we learn from the story of Haridwar?

Ans. i) The sun is not a god.
ii) There is no benefit in worshiping the sun.
iii) We should only believe in One and Only One Immortal God.

Q 177. In Haridwar, how did Guru Ji change people's belief, who were facing towards rising sun and offering water to their dead ancestors?

Ans. Guru Ji started offering water towards the west saying

that he was watering his fields in Talwandi as his crops there were wilting. This way he persuaded people to stop being hypocritical and to leave blind faith in meaningless rituals.

Q 178. What advice did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji give to help people leave meaningless rituals and work for human welfare and attune mind to the meditation on the name of One and Only One God?

Ans. ਛੋਡੀਲੇ ਪਾਖੰਡਾ ॥ ਨਾਮਿ ਲਇਐ ਜਾਹਿ ਤਰੰਦਾ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੪੭੧)

chhodeelay paakhandaa. naam la-i-ai jaahi tarandaa.

(Asa Mehla 1, Ang 471)

Renounce your hypocrisy! Meditating on the Naam, the Name of the Lord, you shall swim across. ||1||

Q 179. Where did Vaishnav saint meet Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. At Haridwar.

Q 180. At Haridwar, who did Guru Ji send Bhai Mardana Ji, to get some fire?

Ans. Vaishnav saint.

Q 181. Why did Vaishnav saint think his kitchen had become impure?

Ans. According to him (Bhai) Mardana Ji was an untouchable and of low caste and his shadow had fallen on the kitchen due to which it had become impure.

Q 182. What did Guru Ji explain to Vaishnav saint?

Ans. Guru Ji asked him to examine himself from within to see how many faults he had. He had no compassion, love, wisdom or the quality of thinking well for everyone.

Q 183. What do we learn from the story of Vaishnav saint?

Ans. No one is born despicable. Despicable is the one whose mind is full of vices and faults. God cannot be realised by mere outward purification.

Q 184. Which shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji sing to educate Vaishnav saint?

Ans. ਕੁਬਧਿ ਡੂਮਣੀ ਕੁਦਇਆ ਕਸਾਇਣਿ
ਪਰ ਨਿੰਦਾ ਘਟ ਚੂਹੜੀ ਮੁਠੀ ਕੋਧਿ ਚੰਡਾਲਿ ॥

(ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗੁ ਮ: ੩, ਅੰਗ-੯੧)

kubuDh doomnee kud-i-aa kasaa-in

par nindaa ghat choohrhee muthee kroDh chandaal.

(Siri Raag Mehla 3, Ang 91)

False-mindedness is the drummer-woman; cruelty is the butcheress; slander of others in one's heart is the cleaning-woman, and deceitful anger is the outcast-woman.

Q 185. Where was Vaishnav saint's Dera (residence)?

Ans. In Haridwar, at the bank of river Ganges.

Q 186. What did Vaishnav saint use to do before cooking?

Ans. He used to clean the cooking place with cow dung, wash the firewood and encircle the area with a line so that the demons could not extract the nutrition from the food.

Q 187. Who did saint run after with fire?

Ans. Bhai Mardana Ji.

Q 188. Which fair was on when Sri Guru Nanak sahib Ji reached Thanesar/Kurukshetra?

Ans. Solar eclipse.

Q 189. At Kurukshetra which Pandit did Guru Ji have discussion with about eating meat?

Ans. Pandit Nanu.

Q 190. Which Shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji sing at Kurukshetra as a reasoning about meat with Pandits?

Ans. ਮਾਸੁ ਮਾਸੁ ਕਰਿ ਮੂਰਖੁ ਝਗੜੇ ਗਿਆਨੁ ਧਿਆਨੁ ਨਹੀ ਜਾਣੇ ॥
ਕਉਣੁ ਮਾਸੁ ਕਉਣੁ ਸਾਗੁ ਕਹਾਵੈ ਕਿਸੁ ਮਹਿ ਪਾਪੁ ਸਮਾਣੇ ॥

(ਰਾਗੁ-ਮਲਾਰ, ਅੰਗ-੧੨੮੯)

maas maas kar moorakh jhagrhay

gi-aan Dhi-aan nahee jaanai.

ka-un maas ka-un saag kahaavai

kis meh paap samaanay.

(Raag Malaar, Ang 1289)

The fools argue about flesh and meat, but they know nothing about meditation and spiritual wisdom.

It was the habit of the gods to kill the rhinoceros and make a feast of the burnt offering.

Q 191. What did Guru Ji dismiss at Kurukshetra (Haryana)?

Ans. Auspiciousness of solar eclipse.

Q 192. What advice did Guru Ji give to Pandits and others at the time of solar eclipse?

Ans. Condemning superstition, doubt and blind faith, Guru Ji himself had meal and made people understand that their offerings would be consumed by brahmins and be of no avail. Instead of giving alms to brahmins they should serve the poor and needy.

Q 193. What advice did Guru Ji give in Pahowa, near Kurukshetra?

Ans. Guru Ji alerted people against the futile ritual of offering (pind Bharauna) offering the oat flour balls in the name of their dead ancestors.

Q 194. Where did Guru Ji stay in Karnal (Haryana)?

Ans. At the houses of the workmen of Mohalla Thatheran.

Q 195. Which Gurdwara stands in the memory of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's stay in Karnal?

Ans. Gurdwara Manji Sahib, Muhalla Thatheran, Karnal.

Q 196. Which Gurdwara in Haridwar, associated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji was destroyed during the Sikh Genocide of 1984?

Ans. Gurdwara Gyan Godri Sahib, Har Ki Pauri, Haridwar.

Q 197. How did Guru Ji respond to Sheikh Tatihri's Islamic greeting of Salam-u-Lekam?

Ans. Salam Alekh (Salutation to the One who is above destiny).

Q 198. What is the real name of Sheikh Tatihri?

Ans. Sheikh Tahir but he is known as Sheikh Tatihri in Sikh history.

Q 199. What did Guru Ji teach the Sheikh and his devotees at Panipat?

Ans. Instructed the Sheikh and his devotees against worshipping graves and advised them to be the true devotees of Allah (The immortal God).

Q 200. Who did Sheikh Tatihri say to that he had met a Fakir who had had the courage to be critical of Islamic greetings?

Ans. Pir Sheikh.

Q 201. Who asked Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji at Panipat that which religion his dress was associated with and which religion he belonged to?

Ans. Pir Sheikh.

Q 202. Which Gurdwara in Delhi is situated in the memory of Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Gurdwara Majnu Ka Tilla.

Q 203. Who did Guru Ji meet at Delhi during his preaching travels?

Ans. Bhagat Majnu (real name Abdulla), at the banks of river Yamuna.

Q 204. When did Guru Ji meet Bhagat Majnu at Delhi?

Ans. 20 July 1505.

Q 205. Which Gurdwara stands in Delhi at the place where Guru Ji quenched people's thirst by giving them water?

Ans. Gurdwara Nanak Piao.

Q 206. Who was the emperor of Delhi when Guru Nanak Sahib Ji visited there?

Ans. Sikandar Lodhi (Alexendra)

Q 207. What does Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji think is the best way of uniting with God?

Ans. Kirtan (the praise of the One and only One Immortal God).

Q 208. Since when did Karah Prasaad become popular in Sikh religion?

Ans. From the time of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Q 209. Which sect did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's elder son start?

Ans. Udaasi Sect.

Q 210. According to Hindu religion which fair is held at Allahabad and what is it called?

Ans. Of three rivers Ganges, Yamuna and Saraswati. The place where the three rivers meet is called Triveni Sangam.

Q 211. What is the other name of Allahabad?

Ans. Prayagraj.

Q 212. What is the significance of Triveni Sangam at Allahabad?

Ans. Having a bath here was considered auspicious.

Q 213. What did Guru Ji advise people at Prayagraj at the time of the fair?

Ans. Filth of mind cannot be washed away by bathing at places of pilgrimage and by giving alms.

Q 214. Which fair was on when Guru Ji reached Prayagraj/Allahabad?

Ans. Fair on Sangraand of month Maagh (Sangraand is the first day of the month according to Bikrami Sammat: Maagh is the eleventh month in Gurbani Bara-mahaan which usually comes in mid-January).

Q 215. According to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji how can the filth of mind be washed away?

Ans. By singing God's praises i.e. by absorbing divine knowledge and living one's life accordingly.

Q 216. What did Guru Ji say at Allahabad about the true place of pilgrimage?

Ans. The true place of pilgrimage is the Guru, by bathing in whose river of knowledge one can be emancipated.

Q 217. Falling from which tree to achieve salvation had been popularised by Pandey (Brahmins) at Prayagraj?

Ans. Akshaya Vatt (Immortal Banyan tree).

Q 218. What has Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji said in Gurbani about the true pilgrimage?

Ans. ਤੀਰਥਿ ਨਾਵਣ ਜਾਉ ਤੀਰਥੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਹੈ ॥
ਤੀਰਥੁ ਸਬਦ ਬੀਚਾਰੁ ਅੰਤਰਿ ਗਿਆਨੁ ਹੈ ॥

(ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਮ. ੧, ਅੰਗ-੬੮੭)

tirath naavan jaa-o tirath naam hai.

tirath sabad beechaar antar gi-aan hai.

(Dhanaasri Mehla 1, Ang 687)

Why should I bathe at sacred shrines of pilgrimage? The

Naam, the Name of the Lord, is the sacred shrine of pilgrimage.

My sacred shrine of pilgrimage is spiritual wisdom within, and contemplation on the Word of the Shabad.

Q 219. How would one become a Sikh at the time of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji i.e. before the Amrit Sanchar on Vaisakhi of 1699?

Ans. By taking Charan Pahul.

Q 220. In Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's time how many people inspired and influenced by his life, message and personality, became Sikhs?

Ans. 30,000,000 approximately. Now there are approximately 140,000,000.

Q 221. Which earning Guru Ji considered true/honest earning?

Ans. The one that is earned through hard work, without exploiting the rights of others.

Q 222. What are Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's three golden teachings?

Ans. (1) Honest earning (Kirat Karo), (2) Meditation on God's name (Naam Japo) and (3) sharing one's good fortune (Vand Chhako) with the needy .

Q 223. Which festival was being celebrated at Banaras when Guru Ji reached there?

Ans. Shivratri.

Q 224. Which other names is Banaras known by?

Ans. Kanshi and Varanasi.

Q 225. According to Hindu religion, why is Banaras famous?

Ans. It is one of the seven pious Puris (Shrines) of Hindus and a big centre of Sanskrit education and Hindu religion.

Q 226. What was Pandits' belief about Kanshi and Maghar at the time of Guru Ji?

Ans. The one who dies at Kanshi achieves salvation and the one who dies at Mag-har is reborn as a donkey.

Q 227. According to Hindu mythology being sawn by which saw at Kanshi, was considered a sure way to go to Shivpuri?

Ans. Karvatra Saw (Shiv Ji's saw).

Q 228. What message did Guru Ji give at Banaras?

Ans. No one can be emancipated by being at a specific place. Emancipation can be achieved only by doing good deeds. People used to get themselves sawed here after having given alms to Pandits in a hope to go to Shivpuri. Guru Ji forbade people from this evil deed.

Q 229. Which Pandit at Banaras was surprised to see Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji in simple clothes not associated with any religion?

Ans. Pandit Chaturdas. He questioned Guru Ji for neither anointing his forehead, nor having a mala or Saligram around his neck.

Q 230. Which king of Banaras came to see Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. King Harinath.

Q 231. What did Guru Ji make Pandit Chaturdas understand at Banaras?

Ans. Religious symbols i.e. anointed forehead, mala, Saligram etc. and religious dress were only outward expressions of being a Brahmin, but a true Brahmin is the one, who knows Brahm (God) i.e. who sings His praises.

Q 232. Which saints' Bani, i.e. writings did Guru Ji collect from Banaras?

Ans. Saint Kabir Ji, Saint Ravidas Ji and Saint Ramanand Ji.

Q 233. At Banaras who was leading the debate by Pandits about religious rituals?

Ans. Pandit Chaturdas.

Q 234. Which shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji sing to make Pandits understand the true meaning of religious symbols and rituals?

Ans. ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਬਿਪ ਪੂਜਿ ਮਨਾਵਹੁ ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਤੁਲਸੀ ਮਾਲਾ ॥

ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮੁ ਜਪਿ ਬੇੜਾ ਬਾਂਧਹੁ ਦਇਆ ਕਰਹੁ ਦਇਆਲਾ ॥

(ਬਸੰਤ ਹਿੰਡੋਲ ਮ. ੧, ਅੰਗ-੧੧੭੧)

saalgaraam bip pooj manaavahu sukarit tulsee maalaa.

raam naam jap bayrhaa baaNDhahu

da-i-aa karahu da-i-aalaa.

(Basant Hindol Mehla 1, Ang 1171)

O Brahmin, you worship and believe in your stone-god, and wear your ceremonial rosary beads.

Chant the Name of the Lord. Build your boat, and pray, "O Merciful Lord, please be merciful to me." ||1||

Q 235. Which Gurdwara stands in the memory of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji in Banaras?

Ans. Guru Ka Bagh.

Q 236. Which festival was being celebrated at Ayodhya (the birthplace of Shri Ramchandra) when Guru Ji reached there?

Ans. Diwali.

Q 237. Which religious ritual people perform on Diwali?

Ans. People worship Goddess Lakshmi to be blessed with wealth.

Q 238. Who met Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji at Ayodhya?

Ans. Many Bairaagi saints.

Q 239. At Ayodhya, which five rituals Bairagi saints used to perform to achieve salvation?

- Ans.
- i) A pilgrimage to Dwarka
 - ii) Tattoos of symbols associated with god Vishnu on their body
 - iii) Anointing the forehead with Gopi Chandan (Special Sandalwood)
 - iv) Worshipping idols of Shri Ramchandra and Shri Krishan
 - v) Wearing Tulsi (Holy Basil) Mala.

Q 240. What message did Guru Ji give Bairaagis and other people at Ayodhya?

Ans. Worshipping the idols of gods and goddesses is worthless. One should sing the praises of Immortal God who fulfils the desires of his devotees.

Q 241. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji go after Banaras during his preaching travels?

Ans. Gaya (Bihar).

Q 242. Where is the city of Gaya situated?

Ans. Gaya is situated at the banks of river Falgu in Bihar state.

Q 243. Why did people especially go to Gaya?

Ans. To offer pinds (the oat flour balls) to their dead ancestors. They also used to give Pandits a lot of things as alms.

Q 244. What message did Guru Ji give to the people at Gaya involved in this meaningless ritual?

Ans. Offering balls of oat flour, lighting lamps in the memory of their dead ancestors, breaking pitcher, breaking the skull of the cremated person, feeding Pandits in their memory

and offering clothes etc were all meaningless rituals. God's Name is the real lamp which enlightens a person's life in this world and in the world beyond.

Q 245. Which shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji sing at Gaya to make people understand the meaninglessness of the rituals in the name of their departed ancestors?

Ans. ਦੀਵਾ ਮੇਰਾ ਏਕੁ ਨਾਮੁ ਦੁਖੁ ਵਿਚਿ ਪਾਇਆ ਤੇਲੁ ॥
ਉਨਿ ਚਾਨਣਿ ਓਹੁ ਸੋਖਿਆ ਚੂਕਾ ਜਮ ਸਿਉ ਮੇਲੁ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਮ. ੧, ਅੰਗ-੩੫੮)

*deevaa mayraa ayk naam dukhovich paa-i-aa tayl.
un chaanan oh sokhi-aa chookaa jam si-o mayl.*

(Asa Mehla 1, Ang 358)

The One Name is my lamp; I have put the oil of suffering into it.

Its flame has dried up this oil, and I have escaped my meeting with the Messenger of Death.

Q 246. At Patna/Patliputra (Bihar), what was Bhai Mardana Ji sent by Guru Ji to get valued?

Ans. A diamond. i) The wood cutter thought it was worth nothing, ii) A confectioner offered something to eat in return of the shining stone, iii) A cloth merchant offered a bit more, iv) A goldsmith offered some money in return, v) The diamond dealer Salis Rai considered it invaluable and gave 100 rupees just for having seen it.

Q 247. What was the motive behind Guru Ji sending Bhai Mardana Ji to get the diamond valued?

Ans. To make people understand that the life is like a diamond.

Q 248. Who took Bhai Mardana Ji to diamond dealer Salis Rai to get the diamond valued?

Ans. Murlidhar, a goldsmith.

Q 249. Amongst Salis Rai diamond dealer's descendants who became the sincere devotee of Guru Gobind Singh Ji?

Ans. Ratan Chand Khatri.

Q 250. What was Guru Ji's response to Salas Rai's, "When will I see you again?"

Ans. A Gurmukh (The one who follows Guru's way) always has Guru with him.

Q 251. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji lay the foundation of the tradition of Pangat (sitting together in one row to eat).

Ans. At Patna Sahib.

Q 252. Who did Guru Ji make a Sikh and appointed as a preacher at Patna Sahib?

Ans. A servant of Salas Rai diamond dealer.

Q 253. Which Gurdwaras are associated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji in Patna Sahib?

Ans. Gurudwara Sri Sunar Toli (Near Harmandar Sahib) and Gurudwara Sri Gau Ghat.

Q 254. What is the difference between Bebe Nanki and Bibi Nanki?

Ans. Bebe Nanki Ji was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's sister and Bibi Nanki Ji was Guru Hargobind Ji's wife and Guru Teg Bahadur Ji's mother.

Q 255. 'ਹਉਮੈ ਦੀਰਘ ਰੋਗ ਹੈ ਦਾਰੂ ਭੀ ਇਸ ਮਾਰਿ ॥' Which of the banis of Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is this line from?

Ans. Asa Ki Vaar.

Q 256. How many vaars of Guru Nanak Sahib Ji are in Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Three.

Q 257. Which Raags Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's vaars are in?

Ans. Raag Asa, Majh and Malaar.

Q 258. Which Bhatt has composed Sawaiye in the praise of Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Bhatt Kalsahaar Ji.

Q 259. How many Sawaiye Bhatt Kalsahar Ji has composed in total and how many of them are in praise of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib ji?

Ans. Fifty-four in total out of which ten are in praise of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Q 260. How many shabads (hymns) of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji are in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. 974 shabads including saloks.

Q 261. Which queen of Assam became Guru Sahib Ji's Sikh?

Ans. Queen Gorjaan.

Q 262. To which Guru's sanctuary queen Gorjaan's grandson came?

Ans. Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji.

Q 263. To which Guru, queen Gorjaan's great grandson offered Parsaadi Elephant and Punch Kala weapon?

Ans. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Q 264. Which famous temple did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji visit in Guwahati?

Ans. Goddess Kamakhya.

Q 265. On which festival Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji reached goddess Kamakhya's temple?

Ans. Diwali is an auspicious day for Vaam Margis. This day is celebrated with great enthusiasm at this temple. Guru Ji reached here on this occasion.

Q 266. What message did Guru Ji give having seen the immoral affairs at goddess Kamakhya's temple in Assam?

Ans. Forbade people from consuming intoxicants and engrossing in immoral acts. Guru Ji said that evil deeds do not become good deeds by calling them religious deeds.

Q 267. Who was the leader of the witches at Assam (Kamroop) who tried to lure Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Noor Shah (Real Name Noor-u-Nisa)

Q 268. How did the witch Noor Shah try to lure Guru Ji?

Ans. Through illusion. Noor Shah's maids brought pearls, jewels, gold, money, expensive clothes and many other valuable articles, but Guru Ji returned them.

Q 269. What effect did Guru Ji's teachings and blessings had on the witch Noor Shah?

Ans. Noor-u-Nisa (Noor Shah) was transformed to the extent that she bought rice by working as a labourer and cooked khichari herself to feed Guru Ji.

Q 270. Which Gurudwara stands at Dhanpur (Assam) at the then residence of Noor Shah?

Ans. Noor Shah was transformed, her house was turned into a religious school (Dharamsal), where now stands Gurudwara Barchhaa Sahib.

Q 271. Where did thief Bhoomia meet Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. At Assam.

Q 272. Which three promises did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji take from Bhoomia?

Ans. i) Speak the truth

- ii) Never betray someone after having eaten their salt
- iii) Never exploit the poor

Q 273. Which state did Guru Ji enter after visiting and preaching in various towns and cities of Assam?

Ans. Bengal.

Q 274. Which goddess used to be most worshiped at Bengal?

Ans. Goddess Durga (Durga is Lord Shiv wife and is known by various names e.g. Shiva, Parbati, Sati, Kali etc.)

Q 275. Which famous temple of Durga is in Dhaka?

Ans. Dhakeshwari.

Q 276. Which ritual did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji oppose in Dhaka?

Ans. Guru Ji reached Dhaka at the time of the festival of worship of goddess Durga and opposed the ritual of sacrificing bison and other animals to please goddess Durga.

Q 277. At which place in Dhaka there is a Gurudwara in the memory of Guru Ji?

Ans. Gurdwara Nanakshahi (in Dhaka University Campus) and Gurdwara Chanderkona in district Mednipur.

Q 278. How many shabads (hymns) of which saint did Guru Ji obtain from Dhaka?

Ans. Two shabads (hymns) of Saint Jaidev Ji (one in Raag Gujri and the other in Raag Maru).

Q 279. Which Shabad (hymn) did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji sing in Dhaka?

Ans. ਮਨੁ ਕੁੰਚਰੁ ਕਾਇਆ ਉਦਿਆਨੈ ॥
ਗੁਰੁ ਅੰਕਸੁ ਸਚੁ ਸਬਦੁ ਨੀਸਾਨੈ ॥
ਰਾਜ ਦੁਆਰੈ ਸੋਭ ਸੁ ਮਾਨੈ ॥੧॥

(ਗਉੜੀ ਗੁਆਰੇਰੀ ਮ. ੧, ਅੰਗ-੨੨੧)

man kunchar kaa-i-aa udi-aanai.
gur ankas sach sabad neesaanai.
raaj du-aarai sobh so maanai.

(Gauri Guareri Mehla 1, Ang 221)

The mind is an elephant in the forest of the body. The Guru is the controlling stick; when the Insignia of the True Shabad is applied, one obtains honour in the Court of God the King.

Q 280. What did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji say in support of the so-called low caste people?

Ans. ਨੀਚਾ ਅੰਦਰਿ ਨੀਚ ਜਾਤਿ ਨੀਚੀ ਹੂ ਅਤਿ ਨੀਚ ॥
ਨਾਨਕੁ ਤਿਨ ਕੈ ਸੰਗਿ ਸਾਥਿ ਵਡਿਆ ਸਿਉ ਕਿਆ ਰੀਸ ॥

(ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗੁ, ਅੰਗ-੧੫)

neechaa andar neech jaat neechee hoo at neech.
naanak tin kai sang saath vadi-aa si-o ki-aa rees.

(Siri Raag, Ang 15)

Nanak seeks the company of the lowest of the low class, the very lowest of the low. Why should he try to compete with the great?

Q 281. Which Muslim Pir came to see and have religious debate with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji at Multan?

Ans Pir Baha-u-din.

Q 282. Which type of religious leaders were famous at the time of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Three - Brahmins, Kazis and Yogis.

Q 283. What did Guru Ji say to the people of a village where he was stoned by them during his preaching travel?

Ans. May you remain established here!

Q 284. What did Guru Ji say to the people of a village where he was respected by them during his preaching travel?

Ans. May you be displaced and spread to other places!

Q 285. How did child Boorha become popular as Baba Budha?

Ans. Guru Ji was impressed with Boorha's attitude to life when he first met Guru Ji. When Guru Ji asked for his name, he said that he was Boora. Guru Ji said that even at such a young age he talked like a wise person, his name should not be Boora it should be Buddha (a wiseman). Since then, he became popular as Baba Buddha Ji.

Q 286. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji give advice on true Aarti (a Hindu religious ritual of worshiping gods and goddesses by lighting lamps in a thaali (plate) and ringing bells)?

Ans. Jagannath Puri (Odisha)

Q 287. Which shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji sing to dismiss the popular Arti at the time?

Ans. ਗਗਨ ਮੈ ਥਾਲੁ ਰਵਿ ਚੰਦੁ ਦੀਪਕ ਬਨੇ ਤਾਰਿਕਾ ਮੰਡਲ ਜਨਕ ਮੋਤੀ ॥
(ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ, ਅੰਗ-੬੬੩)

*gagan mai thaal rav chand deepak banay
taarika mandal janak motee.*

(Dhanaasri Raag, Ang 667)

In the bowl of the sky, the sun and moon are the lamps;
the stars in the constellations are the pearls.

Q 288. What did Rabindranath Tagore say when he was asked to write an anthem for the world?

Ans. Referring to the Arti written by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, he said, it had already been written by Guru Nanak Sahib Ji. He translated this Arti in Bengali and named it the world anthem.

Q 289. Which Gurudwara stands at the place where Guru Ji directed people toward true Arti?

Ans. Gurdwara Arti Sahib, Jagannath Puri (Odisha).

Q 290. What did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji teach us at Jagannath Puri?

Ans. God Himself is Jagannath, the master of the universe, He is formless, He is omniscient and omnipresent. He is not pleased by the Arti of show. Understanding His command and accepting His will is the true Arti.

Q 291. Which Panda (Pandit) was exposed by Guru Ji at Jagannath Puri?

Ans. Kalyugi Panda (Pandit)

Q 292. What did Kalyugi Panda used to do to deceive people?

Ans. He would put a pot in front of him for people to put donations in and would fake to be in trance. He would keep opening and closing his eyes from time to time and would say that he was seeing God in the heavens.

Q 293. What would Kalyugi Panda ask people to do?

Ans. He would ask people to close their eyes and think of God, and that he (Kalyugi Panda) would make them see God.

Q 294. What did Guru Ji ask Bhai Mardana Ji to do, having seen this deceitful act of Kalyugi Panda?

Ans. Guru Ji asked him to hide Panda's pot behind the bushes.

Q 295. What did Guru Ji say to Kalyugi Panda when he became angry on noticing that his pot was missing?

Ans. Guru Ji Said Oh Pandit! You can see through the three worlds, try searching yourself, you may find your pot somewhere.

Q 296. What can we learn from the story of Kalyugi Panda?

Ans. We should beware of the fake saints who pretend to be in trance like Kalyugi Panda. The true faith is the meditation on God's name and doing good deeds.

Q 297. Which shabad (hymn) of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's challenges and educates Kalyugi Panda and other fake saints?

Ans. ਕਾਲੁ ਨਾਹੀ ਜੋਗੁ ਨਾਹੀ ਨਾਹੀ ਸਤ ਕਾ ਢਬੁ ॥

ਥਾਨਸਟ ਜਗ ਭਰਿਸਟ ਹੋਏ ਡੂਬਤਾ ਇਵ ਜਗੁ ॥੧॥

(ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ, ਅੰਗ-੬੬੨)

kaal naahee jog naahee naahee sat kaa dhab.

thaansat jag bharisat ho-ay doobtaa iv jag.

(Dhanasri Raag, Ang 662)

No, no, this is not the time, when people know the way to Yoga and Truth.

The holy places of worship in the world are polluted, and so the world is drowning.

Q 298. Where are the universities named after Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar (Punjab) and Guru Nanak Dev University (Nankana Sahib - Pakistan).

Q 299. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji meet Kauda Bheel called Kauda Rakshash (kauda demon)?

Ans. Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh).

Q 300. What vow did Kouda Rakhash make with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji after hearing Guru Ji's loving and inspirational words?

Ans. He vowed to adopt humane deeds.

Q 301. What guidance did Guru Ji give Brahmins and general population at Mathura?

Ans. Guru Ji made people understand that there was no Kalyug. People do evil deeds themselves and con people by calling it the effect of Kalyug.

Q 302. Where did Guru Ji establish the first Dharamsaal (religious school)?

Ans. At Village Talumba, district Multan (Pakistan), at the residence of Sajjan Thug, which still exists.

Q 303. Who opposed Bhai Moola Ji at Pakho Ka Randhawa?

Ans. His friend Karori Mal.

Q 304. What was the occupation of Bhai Moola Ji (Bhai Mool Chand Ji - Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's father-in-law)?

Ans. Patwari at Pakho Ka Randhawa.

Q 305. Where and after how many years did Guru Ji meet with his family following his first preaching travel?

Ans. After about nine years Guru Ji went from Talwandi to Pakho Ka Randhawa to meet his family.

Q 306. Which city was established by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Kartarpur Sahib (Pakistan).

Q 307. Who gave the land to establish the city of Kartarpur Sahib?

Ans. Bhai Karori Mal (Bhai Karoriya) of Lahore.

Q 308. When did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji establish the city of Kartarpur?

Ans. In 1509 after completing his first preaching travel.

Q 309. At the banks of which river is the city of Kartarpur?

Ans. Ravi river

Q 310. When did Guru Ji do his second preaching travel?

Ans. From 1510 to 1515.

Q 311. Which places did Guru Ji visit during his second religious preaching travel? Give the names of the main places.

Ans. Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Ujjain, Nanded, Indore, Hyderabad, Madras (Chennai), Pondicherry, Sri Lanka etc.

Q 312. How many religious preaching travels did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji complete and in which directions?

Ans. Four. The first towards the East, the second towards the South, the third towards the North and the fourth towards the West.

Q 313. Which rituals Baba Nanak Sahib Ji dismissed at the pilgrimage place of Pushkar (Rajasthan)?

Ans. Holy dips at the places of pilgrimage and giving alms.

Q 314. What did Guru Ji preach at the place of pilgrimage of Pushkar?

Ans. The true Guru is the real place of pilgrimage. By diving into the river of his knowledge one can remain liberated in this world and hereafter.

Q 315. Which main places of pilgrimage did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji visit during his second religious preaching travel?

Ans. The places of pilgrimage associated with Buddhism and Jainism.

Q 316. What did Guru Ji see at Sirsa during his religious preaching travel?

Ans. Many Hindus had become Muslims under the influence of Pirs. These Pirs were luring them to fast (keep Rozey) to be liberated to Bahishat (paradise).

Q 317. What guidance did Guru Ji give at Sirsa?

Ans. The purpose of human life is to be in love with God not to be liberated to heaven, and to love God, one doesn't need to fast.

Q 318. According to Bhatt Vahi (Historical account written by Bhatt), how long did Guru Ji stay at Sirsa?

Ans. For about four months.

Q 319. Which historical Gurdwaras are associated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji at Sirsa?

Ans. Gurdwara Guru Nanak Sahib (Dab-wali Road) and Gurdwara Chilla Sahib (Nahoria Bazaar).

Q 320. At Ruhelkhand (Uttar Pradesh), which tradition Guru Ji asked Ruhelis to stop?

Ans. The tradition of slavery.

Q 321. What did Guru Ji make people understand at Vrindavan?

Ans. At Vrindavan Shri Krishan Ji used to do Raas Lila (dance) with the gopis. Following this tradition people used to do Raas Lila as an act of faith. Guru Ji made people understand that rituals like Raas Lila take one away from religion. This ritualistic dancing was only to make money or to please one's mind, it does not help the person fall in love with God.

Q 322. Which Gurdwara is known as Panja Sahib of South India?

Ans. Gurdwara Nanak Jheera Sahib, Bidar (Karnatka).

Q 323. Where did Guru Ji educate Bharthari Yogi and which Gurdwara is situated at that place?

Ans. At Ujjain. Gurdwara Nanak Ghat Sahib.

Q 324. In Ajmer (Rajasthan), what did Guru Ji advise people against?

Ans. Guru Ji advised people against the worship of the graves of Muslim Pirs and Fakirs.

Q 325. Who used the control over water as a way of exploiting people and converting them into Islam?

Ans. Saiyyad Yakub and Jalaldin.

Q 326. Which Guru did Baba Budha Ji meet at a young age?

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Q 327. Where did Child Boorha (Baba Budha Ji) meet Guru Ji for the first time?

Ans. Village Ramdas, District Amritsar (Punjab).

Q 328. How old was child Boorha when he met Guru Ji?

Ans. Twelve years old

Q 329. What did child Boorha offer Guru Ji?

Ans. Milk.

Q 330. What instructions did Guru Ji give at Palipur?

Ans. Guru Ji instructed yogis to forsake the path of (Ridhis and Sidhis) liberating themselves to achieve worldly comfort and miraculous powers through meditation, and to follow the path of praising God.

Q 331. Which historic Gurdwara associated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is situated in Palipur?

Ans. Gurdwara Tilganji Sahib.

Q 332. How did yogis test Guru Ji at Palipur?

Ans. Gave Guru Ji one sesame seed and asked him to distribute that among all present. Guru Ji grinded that seed in water and distributed to all.

Q 333. Who was eager to see Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji at Singladeep (Sri Lanka)?

Ans. King Shivnabh, the king of Sri Lanka.

Q 334. Which villages in Sri Lanka are known as 'Guru Ki Nagri'?

Ans. Kuru and Kuram.

Q 335. In whose association king Shivnabh had already become a devotee of Guru Ji?

Ans. In association with a Sikh trader Bhai Mansukh.

Q 336. When king Shivrabh asked Guru Ji to partake meal at his house and Guru Ji asked him what he would give as offering, what did Shivrabh say and what was Guru Ji's response?

Ans. King Shivrabh said I will offer my kingdom, my body, my mind and my wealth. Guru Ji replied that the biggest barrier on the path to unite with God is I and mine, just give this I and mine to me.

Q 337. How long did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji stay in Lanka?

Ans. For about a year.

Q 338. What did the king do to test Guru Ji when Guru Ji reached Singladeep (Sri Lanka) and stayed in the king's garden?

Ans. The king sent some beautiful enticing women to test Guru Ji.

Q 339. What did Guru Ji say to the beautiful enticing women sent by the king?

Ans. Guru Ji said, "Go my daughters and meditate on God's name which is the true make up."

Q 340. Which Shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji recite when the beautiful enticing women were sent to test him?

Ans. ਗਾਛਹੁ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਜ ਕੁਆਰਿ ॥
ਨਾਮੁ ਭਣਹੁ ਸਚੁ ਦੋਤੁ ਸਵਾਰਿ ॥

(ਬਸੰਤ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੧੧੮੭)

gaachhahu putree raaj ku-aar.

naam bhanahu sach dot savaar.

(Basant Mehta 1, Ang 1187)

O princess, my daughter, run away from this place! Chant the True Name and embellish your days.

Q 341. How did Guru Ji counsel the kings and chiefs in Sri Lanka?

Ans. Eighteen kings and chiefs in Sri Lanka used to keep fighting with one another. They came to see Guru Ji. Guru Ji counselled them to reconcile and persuaded them to live in union and loving friendship with each other.

Q 342. Which historic Gurdwaras associated with Guru Ji are situated in Sri Lanka?

Ans. Gurdwara Pehli Patshahi - Kurukul Mandap (Sri Lanka), Gurdwara Pehli Patshahi - Koti (Sri Lanka) and Gurdwara Pehli Patshahi-Baati Kola (Sri Lanka).

Q 343. What did Guru Ji instruct people against in Cochin?

Ans. The worship of Saligram.

Q 344. What did Guru Ji advise people against in Nilgiri (Blue Mountain) area?

Ans. Against killing and offering buffaloes in the name of their dead ancestors.

Q 345. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji obtain bani (the compositions) of Bhagat Trilochan Ji?

Ans. Village Barsi, near Sholapur (Maharashtra).

Q 346. At which temple near Pune did Guru Ji advised people against the worship of Shivling?

Ans. At Bhimshankar temple, a Jyoti-Ling shrine.

Q 347. Where did Guru Ji compose the bani named 'Oankar' commonly known as Dakhani Oankar?

Ans. At Omkeshwar temple near river Narmda in (Mandhata, District - Khandwa - MP)

Q 348. What is the title of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's bani Dakhani Oankar?

Ans. Ramkali Mehala1(Pehla) Dakhani Oankar.

Q 349. In which Raag and on which embodiment (page) of Guru Granth Sahib Ji is the bani Oankar?

Ans. Raag Ramkali, Embodiment (pages) 929-938.

Q 350. How many pauris (steps, verses) are in the bani Oankar?

Ans. Fifty-four verses.

Q 351. Which bani contains the message Guru Ji delivered to people at Shivling temple in Omkeshwar?

Ans. Bani Oankar commonly known as Dakhni Oankar.

Q 352. What are the key messages of bani (Dakhani) Oankar?

Ans. Only the education that persuades one's mind towards spirituality is good. It is essential to rise above one's vices and accumulate good deeds to develop spirituality. Meditation on God's name is essential for self-appraisal.

Q 353. With what name Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is known in Sri Lanka?

Ans. Nanak Achariya.

Q 354. With which Jain Saint Guru Ji had discourse with at famous Jain temple in Palitana?

Ans. With Anbhi named Jain Saint.

Q 355. Which Shivling temple did Sri Guru Nanak sahib Ji visit after Palitana (Gujarat)?

Ans. Somnath temple. Mehmood Gajnavi had looted this temple in 1024 who had taken with him hundreds of monds of gold, diamonds and rubies.

Q 356. Where is Palitana city?

Ans. Palitana city is in Bhav Nagar District of Gujarat. A famous temple associated with Jainism is situated here.

Q 357. What instructions did Guru Ji give at Palitana, to the people associated with Jain faith?

Ans. Guru Ji challenged their belief of remaining filthy, eating non-edibles and the practised concept of non-violence against animals. Guru Ji counselled that violence was to hurt someone's feelings and to tolerate someone being tortured.

Q 358. Which shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji compose as a sermon to people of Jain faith?

Ans. ਸਿਰੁ ਖੋਹਾਇ ਪੀਅਹਿ ਮਲਵਾਣੀ ਜੂਠਾ ਮੰਗਿ ਮੰਗਿ ਖਾਹੀ ॥
ਫੋਲਿ ਫਦੀਹਤਿ ਮੁਹਿ ਲੈਨਿ ਭੜਾਸਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇਖਿ ਸਗਾਹੀ ॥

(ਮਾਝ ਕੀ ਵਾਰ, ਅੰਗ-੧੪੯)

sir khohaa-ay pee-ah malvaanee

joothaa mang mang khaahee.

fol fadeehat muhi lain bharhaasaa

paanee daykh sagaahee.

(Maajh Ki Vaar, Ang 149)

They pluck the hair out of their heads, and drink in filthy water; they beg endlessly and eat the garbage which others have thrown away.

They spread manure, they suck in rotting smells, and they are afraid of clean water.

Q 359. Where did Guru Ji collect Bhagat Dhana Ji's compositions from?

Ans. Three shabads (hymns) from village Dhuan, District Taank (Rajasthan).

Q 360. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji obtain compositions of Bhagat Namdev Ji?

Ans. Villages Narsi and Pandarpur (Maharashtra).

Q 361. When did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji go on the third Udasi (the religious preaching travel)?

Ans. 1516-1518 AD.

Q 362. Which main places did Guru Ji visit during his third religious preaching travel?

Ans. Dehradun, Almora, Nanak Matta, Gorakhpur, Sikkim, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, Leh, Ladakh, Kargil, Amarnath, Mattan, Srinagar, Sialkot, Jammu etc.

Q 363. At Almora (Uttarakhand) what did Guru Ji persuade the king to do?

Ans. To stop human sacrifice.

Q 364. What was the previous name of Nanak Matta (Uttar Pradesh)?

Ans. Gorakh Matta.

Q 365. Whose instructions did yogis, follow?

Ans. Gorakh Nath.

Q 366. Who was leading the yogis, debating with Guru Ji?

Ans. Yogis Jhangarnath and Bhangarnath.

Q 367. Who was the leader of yogis when Guru Ji reach Gorath Matta?

Ans. Bhangarnath.

Q 368. What did Guru Ji make yogis understand at Gorakh Matta?

Ans. God is not pleased with outwardly show-offs. Achieving powers to obtain worldly comfort and performing miracles were worthless.

Q 369. Which Shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji compose as a sermon to yogis?

Ans. ਜੋਗੁ ਨ ਖਿੰਥਾ ਜੋਗੁ ਨ ਡੰਡੈ ਜੋਗੁ ਨ ਭਸਮ ਚੜਾਈਐ ॥
ਜੋਗੁ ਨ ਮੁੰਦੀ ਮੁੰਡਿ ਮੁਡਾਇਐ ਜੋਗੁ ਨ ਸਿੰਡੀ ਵਾਈਐ ॥

(ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੭੩੦)

jog na khinthaai jog na dandai
jog na bhasam charhaa-ee-ai.
jog na munde moond mudaa-i-ai
jog na sinyee vaa-ee-ai.

(Soohi Mehla 1, Ang 730)

Yoga is not the patched coat, Yoga is not the walking stick. Yoga is not smearing the body with ashes.

Yoga is not the earrings, and not the shaven head. Yoga is not the blowing of the horn.

Q 370. What did yogis think real religion was?

Ans. Yoga practice of many kinds, going in trance, different postures, applying ashes to the body, ear piercing, playing on conch shell and begging from door to door.

Q 371. What sermon did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji give to the yogis at Gorakh Matta?

Ans. Consider contentment, compassion, love of God, wishing good for everyone and living vices free life etc, the real way to unite with God, instead of outward symbolic representations of religion.

Q 372. Which king visited Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji on Guru Ji's arrival at Sri Nagar, the capital of Gharwal during his preaching travel?

Ans. King Vijay Prakash.

Q 373. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji stay in Nepal?

Ans. Near Pashupatinath Temple in Kathmandu at the banks of river Bagmati Ganga.

Q 374. Which king of Nepal became Guru Ji's devotee?

Ans. King Ranbeer Singh.

Q 375. With what name Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is remembered in Nepal?

Ans. Nanak Rishi.

Q 376. With what name is Guru Ji remembered in Tibet?

Ans. Nanak Lama.

Q 377. With which Avatar Guru Ji is worshipped in Tibet?

Ans. Padam Sambhav.

Q 378. Where did Guru Ji stay in Sikkim state during his third preaching travel?

Ans. In Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim.

Q 379. Which Gurdwara associated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is situated in Sikkim?

Ans. Gurdwara Nanak Lama, Chungthang (good place) near Gangtok.

Q 380. What do people of Sikkam call Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Narpurakh.

Q 381. Which historic Gurdwara associated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is situated in Leh?

Ans. Gurdwara Pathar Sahib.

Q 382. Which historic Gurdwara associated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is situated in Kargil?

Ans. Gurdwara Charan Kamal Sahib.

Q 383. Who looks after and manages Gurdwara Pathar Sahib Leh and Gurdwara Charan Kamal Sahib Kargil?

Ans. Indian Army.

Q 384. On Sumer mountain, what understanding Guru Ji impart with siddha-yogis?

Ans. Denouncing family life and living on mountains is no religion. Living with one's family, carrying out all responsibilities and protecting oneself against vices is the real religion.

Q 385. On Sumer mountain, who did Guru Ji have debate with on Sumer mountain?

Ans. Siddhas.

Q 386. How did Siddhas address Guru Ji on Sumer Mountain?

Ans. Bala, meaning child.

Q 387. Why did siddhas address Guru Ji as bala on Sumer mountain?

Ans. Because siddhas were much older in age to Guru Ji.

Q 388. Which bani contains the debate between Guru Ji and siddhas?

Ans. Sidh Gosht.

Q 389. Where did Guru Ji have Sidh Gosht (the debate with siddhas)?

Ans. Sumer mountain and Achal Vatala.

Q 390. What is the literal meaning of Gosht?

Ans. Debate or discussion. A dialogue between two or more people.

Q 391. Where did Guru Ji have last meeting with siddhas?

Ans. Achal Vatala, District Gurdaspur (Punjab).

Q 392. How many times and where Guru Ji is thought to have met siddhas?

Ans. Four times -Sumer Mountain, Gorakh Hattari, Siddh Matta and Achal Vatala.

Q 393. Where is Sumer Mountain?

Ans. In Gharwal state (Rudra Himalaya is known as Sumer Mountain).

Q 394. How has Bhai Gurdas Ji stated the debate between Guru Ji and siddhas at AchalVatala?

Ans. ਬਾਬੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਸਿਧਿ ਗੋਸਟਿ ਸਬਦਿ ਸਾਂਤਿ ਸਿਧਾਂ ਵਿਚਿ ਆਈ ॥

ਜਿਣਿ ਮੇਲਾ ਸਿਵਰਾਤਿ ਦਾ ਖਟ ਦਰਸਨ ਆਦੇਸਿ ਕਰਾਈ ॥

(ਪਉੜੀ-੪੪)

*Baabe keetee sidh gosht shabad shaant sidhaan vich aayee.
jiN melaa shivraat daa Khat darshan aadesh kraaee.*

(Tako-1, Pauree-44)

Baba had discussions with the Sidhs and because of the energy of the Shabad those Sidhs attained peace.

Conquering the fair of Shivratri Baba made the followers of six philosophies bow.

Q 395. Which weapon did siddhas use when they could not win Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji in debate?

Ans. Weapon of miraculous powers.

Q 396. How many questions and answers were exchanged between siddhas and Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. About seventy.

Q 397. What is the title of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's Bani Sidh Gosht in Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Ramkali Mehala 1 Siddh Gosht Ik Oankar Satguru Prasad.

Q 398. In which raag and on which page (Ang) in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji is the bani Sidh Gosht, composed by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. In Ramkali Raag from page (Ang) 938 to page (Ang) 946.

Q 399. How many pauris (steps/verses) the bani Sidh Gosht composed by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji has?

Ans. Seventy-three pauris/verses.

Q 400. What was the first question asked by Sidhs to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. ਕਵਨ ਤੁਮੇ ਕਿਆ ਨਾਉ ਤੁਮਾਰਾ ਕਉਨੁ ਮਾਰਗੁ ਕਉਨੁ ਸੁਆਓ ॥

(ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਸਿਧ ਗੋਸਟਿ ਅੰਗ-੯੩੮)

*kavan tumay ki-aa naa-o tumaaraa
ka-un maarag ka-un su-aa-o.*

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Sidh Gosht, Ang 938)

"Who are you? What is your name? What is your way?
What is your goal?

Q 401. What was Guru Ji's answer to the above question?

Ans. *ਸਾਚੁ ਕਹਉ ਅਰਦਾਸਿ ਹਮਾਰੀ ਹਉ ਸੰਤ ਜਨਾ ਬਲਿ ਜਾਓ ॥*

(ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਸਿਧ ਗੋਸ਼ਟਿ, ਅੰਗ-੯੩੮)

saach kaha-o ardaas hamaaree ha-o sant janaa baljaa-o.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 938)

We pray that you will answer us truthfully; we are a
sacrifice to the humble Saints.

**Q 402. What was Guru Ji's answer to the question 'ਕਵਨ ਸੁ
ਗੁਪਤਾ ਕਵਨ ਸੁ ਮੁਕਤਾ'? Who is the one who is liberated
one (hidden)?**

Ans. *ਘਟਿ ਘਟਿ ਗੁਪਤਾ ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ ਮੁਕਤਾ ॥* (ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੯੩੯)
ghat ghat guptaa gurmukh muktaa.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 939)

He is hidden within each and every heart. The Gurmukh
is liberated.

**Q 403. What was Guru Ji's reply, when sidhs asked Guru Ji,
how the living beings had been entangled in the
bondage?**

Ans. Under the influence of mammon, the evil mindedness
has tied the living beings.

**Q 404. What was Guru Ji's answer to the question of the Sidhs
'ਕਹਾ ਤੇ ਆਵੈ ਕਹਾ ਇਹੁ ਜਾਵੈ ਕਹਾ ਇਹੁ ਰਹੈ ਸਮਾਈ'**

(ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੯੪੦)

kahaa tay aavai kahaa ih jaavai kahaa ih rahai samaa-ee.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 940)

"Where did we come from? Where are we going? Where will we be absorbed?"

Ans. ਹੁਕਮੇ ਆਵੈ ਹੁਕਮੇ ਜਾਵੈ ਹੁਕਮੇ ਰਹੈ ਸਮਾਈ ॥

(ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੯੪੦)

hukmay aavai hukmay jaavai hukmay rahai samaa-ee.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 940)

By His Command we come, and by His Command we go; by His Command, we merge in absorption.

Q 405. What was the difference between Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji and the Sidhs?

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji believed in God but Sidhs were antagonistic.

Q 406. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's answer to the last question of Sidhs?

'ਕਿਤੁ ਕਿਤੁ ਬਿਧਿ ਜਗੁ ਉਪਜੈ ਪੁਰਖਾ ਕਿਤੁ ਕਿਤੁ ਦੁਖਿ ਬਿਨਸਿ ਜਾਈ'?

(ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੯੪੬)

kit kit bidh jag upjai purkha kit kit dukh binas jaa-ee.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 946)

How, in what way, was the world formed, O man? And what disaster will end it?

Ans. ਹਉਮੈ ਵਿਚਿ ਜਗੁ ਉਪਜੈ ਪੁਰਖਾ ਨਾਮਿ ਵਿਸਰਿਐ ਦੁਖੁ ਪਾਈ ॥

(ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੯੪੬)

haumai vich jag upjai purkha naam visri-ai dukh paa-ee.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 946)

In egotism, the world was formed, O man; forgetting the Naam, it suffers and dies.

Q 407. Sidhs then asked Guru Ji, how the universe is created?

Ans. (ਹਉਮੈ ਵਿਚਿ ਜਗੁ ਉਪਜੈ) ।

(ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੯੪੬)

In egotism, the world was formed.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 986)

Q 408. How many words of Arabic and Persian are found in bani Sidh Gosht?

Ans. Arabic 9 + Persian 6 = 15 in total.

Arabic : ਰਜਾਏ, ਦੁਨੀਆ, ਤਮਾਈ, ਹੁਕਮੁ, ਸਿਫਤਿ, ਨਦਰਿ, ਹਜ਼ੂਰੇ, ਕੀਮਤਿ, ਫੁਰਮਾਣੇ ।

razaae, duniya, Tmaae, hukam, sift, nadar, hazoore, keemaT, furmaaNe.

Persian : ਬਖਸਿ, ਦਰਗਾਹ, ਪਿਰਾਹਨੁ, ਦਾਨਾ, ਬੀਨਾ, ਗੁਬਾਰਿ
bakhsk, dargaah, piraahan, daanaa, beenaa, gubaar.

Q 409. How many Sidhs on mountain Sumer held debate with Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Eighty-four (ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ ਸਿਧ ਗੋਰਖਾਦਿ ਮਨ ਅੰਦਰਿ ਗਣਤੀ ਵਰਤਾਈ) (ਪਉੜੀ-੨੮, ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ)

(Chauraasee sidh gorkhaad man andar gaNtee vartaayee) (Pauree-28, Bhai Gurdas Ji)

The minds of eighty four Sidhs including Gorakh and others filled with surprise and doubt.

Q 410. Where did Guru Ji stay at Sri Nagar?

Ans. On Hari Parbat - Mountain Hari (Gurdwara Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Durrani Fort).

Q 411. Who debated with Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji at Mattan (Kashmir)?

Ans. Pandit Brahamdas.

Q 412. Which shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji compose to guide Pandit Brahamdas and other learned Pandits at Kashmir?

Ans. ਪੜਿ ਪੜਿ ਗਡੀ ਲਦੀਅਹਿ ਪੜਿ ਪੜਿ ਭਰੀਅਹਿ ਸਾਥ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਕੀ ਵਾਰ, ਅੰਗ-੪੬੭)

parh parh gadee ladee-ah parh parh bharee-ah saath.

(Asa Ki Vaar, Ang 467)

You may read and read loads of books; you may read and study vast multitudes of books.

Q 413. What did Guru Ji teach Pandit Brahamdas and other learned Pandits at Kashmir?

Ans. God is not pleased by just reading religious scriptures and debating with people. He is only pleased with love and devotion.

Q 414. Which generation of Pandit Brahamdas with other Kashmiri Pandits went to see Guru Teg Bahadur Ji with a plea to save them?

Ans. Third generation. Pandit Kirpa Ram, son of Aru Ram (devotee of Guru Har Rai Ji), grandson of Narayan Das (devotee Guru Har Gobind Ji) great grandson of Brahmdas Ji (devotee of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji).

Q 415. What ritual did Guru Ji advise people against at the temple of Amarnath?

Ans. Advised people against the worship of Shiv Ling.

Q 416. What did Guru Ji teach people at Vaishno Devi temple?

Ans. Demi gods and goddesses cannot give any boons. One and only one immortal God gives boons to everyone. Guru Ji also gave a message to forsake blind faith.

Q 417. Which shabad (hymn) did Guru Ji sing at the gate of the cave Ardh kuwari Garbhjoon on the mountain called Vashno Devi?

Ans. ਛੋਡਹੁ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਕੂੜ ਕਬਾਹਾ ॥ ਕੂੜੁ ਮਾਰੇ ਕਾਲੁ ਉਛਾਹਾੜਾ ॥

(ਮਾਰੂ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੧੦੨੫)

chhodahu paraanee koorh kabaarhaa.

koorh maaray kaal uchhaahaarhaa.

(Maaru Mehla, 1 Ang 1025)

O mortal, abandon falsehood and your worthless ways.
Death viciously kills the false beings.

Q 418. Which famous temple in Jammu did Guru Ji visit during his third religious preaching travel?

Ans. A big temple Raghunath.

Q 419. What sermon did Guru Ji deliver to the king of Jammu?

Ans. Guru asked him to establish a kingdom of compassion, righteousness and justice.

Q 420. Which Muslim Pir did Guru Ji meet at Sialkot?

Ans. Pir Hamza Gaus.

Q 421. What was Pir Hamza Gaus stubborn about?

Ans. He was on fast to ruin Sialkot, because he thought it was a city of liars.

Q 422. What did Guru Ji make Pir Hamza Gaus understand?

Ans. Guru Ji made him understand that to punish entire city because of one person not keeping his promise to offer his son to him, was neither the character of a Pir nor a religious action.

Q 423. What did Guru Ji send Bhai Mardana Ji to buy from the market at Sialkot?

Ans. Truth and falsehood.

Q 424. Who wrote death is the truth and the life is false on a piece of paper and gave to Bhai Mardana Ji?

Ans. A shopkeeper Bhai Moola Ji.

Q 425. Where did Guru Ji have a debate with a fakir named Miyan Mitha?

Ans. At Pasrur, District Sialkot (Pakistan).

Q 426. What did Fakir Miyan Mitha say to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. ਪਹਿਲਾ ਨਾਉਂ ਖੁਦਾਇ ਦਾ, ਦੂਜਾ ਨਾਉਂ ਰਸੂਲ ।

ਨਾਨਕ ਕਲਮਾ ਜੇ ਪੜੇਂ, ਤਾਂ ਦਰਗਹ ਪਵੇਂ ਕਬੂਲ ।

pehla naaon khdaaey da, dooja naaon rsool.

Nanak kalmaa je parhen taan dargeh paven kabool.

The first name is of God and the second of the prophet.

O Nanak if you pray to him you will be accepted in God's court.

Note: These lines are not from Gurbani.

Q 427. During his third religious preaching travel, where did Guru Ji go from Sialkot?

Ans. Pasrur, where Fakir Myan Mitha used to live.

Q 428. Where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji go from Pasrur?

Ans. Talwandi, Kartarpur and then Sultanpur Lodhi.

Q 429. When did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's parents pass away?

Ans. In 1522. (Father aged 82 years and mother aged 74 years).

Q 430. Who cremated Mata Tripta Ji and Father Mehta Kalu Ji?

Ans. Their son Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Q 431. When did Bebe Nanki Ji pass away?

Ans. In 1518 aged 54 years.

Q 432. When did Bhaiya Jai Ram Ji pass away?

Ans. In 1518, three days after Bebe Nanaki Ji's death.

Q 433. When did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji carry out his fourth religious preaching travel?

Ans. From 1518 to 1521.

Q 434. Which places of pilgrimage did Guru Ji visit during his fourth religious preaching travel?

Ans. Places of pilgrimage of Islam, towards the West.

Q 435. Which main places did Guru Ji visit during his fourth religious preaching travel?

Ans. Kandhar, Shakarpur, Mecca Sharif, Medina, Sudan,

Turkey, Baghdad, Iran, Jalalabad, Peshawar, Eminabad, Hassan Abdal etc.

Q 436. What did Guru Ji give Kazi Rukandin and Mulla when they submitted themselves to Guru Ji's thinking?

Ans. His clog as a memento.

Q 437. What answers did Guru Ji give to the three questions asked by the kazi at Kaba i.e. what is Allah? Where does he live and what does he do?

Ans. Guru Ji made him understand that Allah is one, He resides in everyone's hearts, He can only be realised from within and always creating and destroying are His actions.

Q 438. Which was the place where music was forbidden and only dancers and prostitutes could use music?

Ans. Baghdad.

Q 439. Which clothes did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji wear during his travel to Baghdad?

Ans. Blue clothes.

Q 440. What did Guru Ji make people understand in Baghdad?

Ans. Classical music is not Haram (forbidden) but a great way to praise God.

Q 441. Where did Guru Ji go, having been to Mecca and Medina?

Ans. Baghdad (Iraq).

Q 442. Who did Guru, in Baghdad, have religious debate with?

Ans. Pir Dastgeer and Sheikh Behlol.

Q 443. What did Sheikh Behlol do in respect of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, at the place where Guru Ji sat to deliver his sermons?

Ans. He made a stage and called the one who sat on it, the God sent Nabi (a messenger sent by God).

Q 444. How is Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji remembered in Iraq?

Ans. Nanak Pir.

Q 445. How and when was the Gurdwara established in the memory of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, damaged?

Ans. In 1991, through an air attack during the war between America and Iraq.

Q 446. What is the present name of Hassan Abdal?

Ans. Panja Sahib (Pakistan).

Q 447. Which Pir, sat on a hill in Hassan Abdal, refused water to Bhai Mardana Ji?

Ans. Vali Kandhari.

Q 448. Who had taken control of God's gift (water) in Hasan Abdal?

Ans. A Vali named Kandhari.

Q 449. How did Guru Ji crush Wali Kandhari's egotistic pride?

Ans. Guru Ji asked Bhai Mardana Ji to lift a stone and a spring of water started. This way Wali Kandhari's egotistic pride was crushed.

Q 450. Which Gurdwara has been established at the place where Vali Kandhari's ego was crushed?

Ans. Gurdwara Punja Sahib (Pakistan).

Q 451. Which Sikh got Gurdwara Panja Sahib built?

Ans. Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa.

Q 452. Where and from whom did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji obtain Baba Farid Ji's Bani?

Ans. From Sheikh Braham (Ibrahim), the eleventh heir of Baba Farid Ji in Pakpattan (previous name Ayodhan).

Q 453. Which shabad (hymn) of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji in Gurbani, indicates that everything is perishable?

Ans. ਕੁੜ ਰਾਜਾ ਕੁੜ ਪਰਜਾ ਕੁੜ ਸਭੁ ਸੰਸਾਰੁ ॥

ਕੁੜ ਮੰਡਪ ਕੁੜ ਮਾੜੀ ਕੁੜ ਬੈਸਣਹਾਰ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਕੀ ਵਾਰ, ਅੰਗ-੪੬੮)

koorh raajaa koorh parjaa koorh sabh sansaar.

koorh mandap koorh maarhee koorh baisanhaar.

(Asa Ki Vaar, Mehla 1, Ang 468)

False is the king, false are the subjects; false is the whole world.

False is the mansion, false are the skyscrapers; false are those who live in them.

Q 454. In bani 'Slok Sheikh Farid Ke' how many saloks are of Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji - 4, (Baba Farid Ji - 112 salok, 4 shabads).

Q 455. How many years before Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji was Sheikh Farid Ji born?

Ans. 296 years. Sheikh Farid Ji was born in 1173.

Q 456. What was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's aim behind his religious preaching travels?

Ans. To preach the principle/philosophy of sincere devotion to One and only One Immortal God among the people of different, faiths, castes, colours, races and cultures in India and other countries.

Q 457. When did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji reach Mecca during his fourth religious preaching travel?

Ans. On 5th December 1519.

Q 458. According to Kazis where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji sleep with his feet towards God's house?

Ans. In Kaaba (at Mecca).

Q 459. Who kicked Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji and called him

Kafir (infidel) when Guru Ji was asleep with his feet towards Mecca?

Ans. Mulla Jeevan. (Some believe the word Jeevan means in anger and not a name of a person as Jeevan is not a Muslim name).

Q 460. Where is Mecca?

Ans. Mecca is a city in Saudi Arabia where the Prophet Muhammad was born. Kaaba, the famous pilgrimage place for Muslims is in this city.

Q 461. With which name Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji remembered in Mecca?

Ans. Valli Hind.

Q 462. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's shabad (hymn) ਯਕ ਅਰਜ ਗੁਫਤਮ ਪੇਸਿ ਤੋ ਦਰ ਗੋਸ ਕੁਨ ਕਰਤਾਰ ॥ (Yak arz guftam peish to dar gos kun kartaar) is in which language?

Ans. Persian language.

Q 463. What was Guru Ji's response when, in Kaaba, he was asked, who was greater, Hindu or Muslim?

Ans. All are God's children, so they are all equal. The one whose actions are pious is greater than the one whose actions are not pious.

Q 464. In Kaaba, what did Guru Ji make people understand?

Ans. God is omnipresent. He is not limited to one place of worship. God cannot be realised just by fasting and going on pilgrimage of religious places. Fasting in the names of Pirs/Fakirs and worshipping graves are the obstacles in the path of realisation of God.

Q 465. What did Guru Ji say, when Jeevan had foul-mouthed for a while?

Ans. Move my feet in the direction which is without God's house.

Q 466. In Mecca, who were enlightened by listening to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Mulla Jeevan and other Hajis.

Q 467. During his fourth religious preaching travel which city Guru Ji went to after Hassan Abdal?

Ans. Saidpur/Eminabad, District Gujranwala (Pakistan).

Q 468. Which Sikh did Guru Ji meet again at Eminabad after having met him during his first religious preaching travel?

Ans. Bhai Lalo Ji.

Q 469. When did Guru Ji visit Eminabad again?

Ans. In 1521.

Q 470. During Guru Ji's fourth religious preaching travel who attacked Eminabad for the first time?

Ans. Babur.

Q 471. What did Guru Ji call Babur and his army?

Ans. A marriage procession of sins.

Q 472. What did Guru say in aghast, having seen thousands of innocent people being killed by Babur's army?

Ans. *ਏਤੀ ਮਾਰ ਪਈ ਕਰਲਾਣੇ ਤੈਂ ਕੀ ਦਰਦੁ ਨ ਆਇਆ ॥*

(ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੩੬੦)

aytee maar pa-ee karlaanay taiN kee darad na aa-i-aa.

(Asa Mehla 1, Ang 360)

There was so much slaughter that the people screamed.
Didn't You feel compassion, Lord?

Q 473. With what name Guru Ji used to address Mughal emperor Babur?

Ans. Jaabar (The cruel one).

Q 474. Which Soheley (Shabads of joy) Sri Guru Nanak

Sahib Ji sang addressing Bhai Lalo Ji, about the cruelty of Babur?

Ans. Soheley of blood (Khoon Ke Soheley).

ਖੂਨ ਕੇ ਸੋਹਿਲੇ ਗਾਵੀਅਹਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਰਤੁ ਕਾ ਕੁੰਗੂ ਪਾਇ ਵੇ ਲਾਲੋ ॥

(ਤਿਲੰਗ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੭੨੩)

khoon kay sohilay gavee-ah naanak

rat kaa kungoo paa-ay vay laalo.

(Tilang Mehla 1, Ang 723)

The wedding songs of murder are sung, O Nanak, and blood is sprinkled instead of saffron, O Lalo.

Q 475. Who is the martyr of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's time?

Ans. Bhai Taru Popat Ji who became a martyr at the age of 12-13 years.

Q 476. Under whose supervision were Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji and Bhai Mardana Ji kept after being arrested?

Ans. Under army chief Meer Khan's supervision.

Q 477. Following whose order Bhai Taru Popat, one of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's devotees, martyred?

Ans. Following Babur's orders.

Q 478. Which Guru witnessed the ruthless destruction by emperor Babur, and hue and cry of people in Saidpur?

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji.

Q 479. On this occasion, what advice did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji give to emperor Babur and remind him of what duties of an emperor?

Ans. Always do justice, respect noble men, stop drinking and gambling. One can never be happy by torturing God's creatures. Have mercy on the loser and meditate on God's name sincerely.

Q 480. How many shabads (hymns) Guru Ji have recited about Babur's attack?

Ans. Four shabads.

ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨ ਖਸਮਾਨਾ ਕੀਆ... (ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੩੬੦)

khuraasaan khasmaanaa kee-aa... (Asa Mehla 1, Ang 360)

ਜਿਨ ਸਿਰਿ ਸੋਹਨਿ ਪਟੀਆ... (ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੪੧੭)

jin sir sohan patee-aa... (Asa Mehla 1, Ang 417)

ਕਹਾ ਸੁ ਖੇਲ ਤਬੇਲਾ ਘੋੜੇ... (ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੪੧੭)

kahaa so khayl tabaylaa ghorhay... (Asa Mehla 1, Ang 417)

ਜੈਸੀ ਮੈ ਆਵੈ ਖਸਮ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ... (ਤਿਲੰਗ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ-੭੨੨)

jaisee mai aavai khasam kee banee...

(Tilang Mehla 1, Ang 722)

Q 481. Which city was established when, following Guru Ji's advice, all the prisoners were released by Babur?

Ans. A new city, Eminabad.

Q 482. When and where did Guru Ji finish his preaching travels?

Ans. In 1521, at Kartarpur (Pakistan), the city established by him.

Q 483. In Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, which bani of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is without raag?

Ans. Jap (Jap Ji Sahib).

Q 484. Which bani of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is read in Nitnem?

Ans. Jap Ji Sahib.

Q 485. What is the literal meaning of 'Jap'?

Ans. Meditation/Remembrance/Supplication.

Q 486. Which lines depict the theme of Jap Ji Sahib?

Ans. ਕਿਵ ਸਚਿਆਰਾ ਹੋਈਐ ਕਿਵ ਕੂੜੈ ਤੁਟੈ ਪਾਲਿ ॥

ਹੁਕਮਿ ਰਜਾਈ ਚਲਣਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਾਲਿ ॥ (ਪਉੜੀ-੧)

kiv sachi-aaraa ho-ee-ai kiv koorhai tutai paal.

hukam rajaa-ee chalnaa naanak likhi-aa naal. (Pauri 1)

So how can you become truthful? And how can the veil of illusion be torn away?

O Nanak, it is written that you shall obey the Hukam of His Command and walk in the Way of His Will.

Q 487. How many saloks and Pauris are in Jap Ji Sahib?

Ans. Two saloks and thirty-eight pauris.

Q 488. Which is the first line of the first pauri of Jap Ji Sahib?

Ans. ਸੋਚੈ ਸੋਚਿ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਸੋਚੀ ਲਖ ਵਾਰ ॥

sochai soch na hova-ee jay sochee lakh vaar.

Q 489. Which are the two sloks in Jap Ji Sahib?

Ans. 1. ਆਦਿ ਸਚੁ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ ਸਚੁ ॥ ਹੈ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਹੋਸੀ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ ॥
aad sach jugaad sach. hai bhee sach naanak hosee bhee sach.

2. ਪਵਣੁ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਧਰਤਿ ਮਹਤੁ ॥...
pavan guroo paanee pitaa maataa Dharat mahat...
ਨਾਨਕ ਤੇ ਮੁਖ ਉਜਲੇ ਕੇਤੀ ਛੁਟੀ ਨਾਲਿ ॥
naanak tay mukh ujlay kaytee chhutee naal.

Q 490. Which five realms (Khand) have been mentioned in Jap Ji Sahib? Answer chronologically.

- Ans. i) Dharam Khand
ii) Gyan Khand
iii) Saram Khand
iv) Karam Khand
v) Sach Khand

Q 491. In Jap Ji Sahib, which seven qualities one is asked to adopt?

Ans. Jat (Self-control), Dheeraj (Patience), Mat (Understanding), Gyan (Spiritual wisdom), Bhao (Fear of God), Tap Taao (flames of tap), Bhao (Love)

Q 492. In Jap Ji Sahib, what is the difference between 'ਮੰਨੇ' (manne) and 'ਮੰਨੈ' (mannai)?

Ans. 'ਮੰਨੇ'- The one who has accepted (First Pauri)

'ਮੰਨੈ' - If one accepts (rest three Pauris)

Q 493. Which line in Jap Ji Sahib means, Waheguru only that deed is good which is acceptable to you?

Ans. ਜੋ ਤੁਧੁ ਭਾਵੈ ਸਾਈ ਭਲੀ ਕਾਰ ॥

jo tuDh bhaavai saa-ee bhalee kaar.

Whatever pleases You is the only good done,

Q 494. Which is 'Mangla Charan' in Jap Ji Sahib?

Ans. Mangla Charan is from Ik Oankar to Gur Prasaad (ੴ ਤੇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ). After this is the title of the bani 'Jap'. This Mangla Charan has been repeated in different raags in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Q 495. According to Jap Ji Sahib how the devotees always remain in happiness? Give an example of a line from Jap Ji Sahib.

Ans. ਨਾਨਕ ਭਗਤਾ ਸਦਾ ਵਿਗਾਸੁ ॥ ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੂਖ ਪਾਪ ਕਾ ਨਾਸੁ ॥

naanak bhagtaa sadaa vigaas.

suNiain dookh paap kaa naas.

O Nanak, the devotees are forever in bliss.

They always remain happy because listening to God's praises their suffering and sins are erased.

Q 496. What is the way of washing the filth of sins from one's mind? Answer on the bases of Jap Ji Sahib, giving example with a line from this bani.

Ans. ਭਰੀਐ ਮਤਿ ਪਾਪਾ ਕੈ ਸੰਗਿ ॥ ਉਹ ਧੋਏ ਨਾਵੈ ਕੈ ਰੰਗਿ ॥

bharee-ai mat paapaa kai sang. oh Dhopai naavai kai rang.

If the intellect gets polluted with sins, it can be purified by imbuing it with God's Name.

Q 497. How many pauris are with "ਆਦੇਸੁ ਤਿਸੈ ਆਦੇਸੁ" in Jap Ji Sahib and what is the meaning of the word "ਆਦੇਸੁ"?

Ans. Four pauris from (pauri 28-31) and the meaning of the word "ਆਦੇਸੁ" is folding hands in reverence (to God).

Q 498. How many sloks of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji are in the bani 'Slok Sehaskriti'?

Ans. Four sloks.

Q 499. When and where did Bhai Mardana Ji meet Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. In 1480 at Talwandi.

Q 500. For how long did Bhai Mardana Ji remain in the company of Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. For 54 years.

Q 501. Which three obligatory instructions did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji give Bhai Mardana Ji?

Ans. (i) Not to cut hair. (ii) Meditation on God's Name just before dawn. (iii) Serving religious and needy people.

Q 502. When did Bhai Mardana Ji pass away?

Ans. In 1534.

Q 503. In which Raag and how many Alahniaan (ਅਲਾਹਣੀਆ) composed by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji are in Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Five Alahniaan in Raag Vad-hans.

Q 504. What is meant by Alahniaan?

Ans. A song depicting sadness/detachment, which is recited at someone's death.

Q 505. On which Ang (page) and which variations of Raag Wad-hans, Alahniaan can be found in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Ang 579, two in Poorbi Vad-hans and three in Vad-hans Dakhni.

Q 506. At what time Alahniaan are recited?

Ans. Usually when people return to Gurdwara Sahib after someone's cremation, Granthi Ji recites Alahniaan to the congregation.

Q 507. In how many Raags, the bani of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Nineteen Raags.

Q 508. Name the Banis of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Jap, Patti, Alahniaan, Pahrey, Kuchaji, Suchaji, Onkaar, Sidh Gosht, Barah Maha (Raag Tukhaari), Salok Sahskriti Mehla Pehla, Savaiye Mehaley Pahley Ke and Aarti.

Q 509. On which Ang (page) is Barah Maha by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Ang (page) 1107 to Ang (page) 1110.

Q 510. Which Gurus have composed Barah Maha in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji and in which Raags?

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji in Raag Tukhaari and Guru Arjan Sahib Ji in Raag Maajh.

Q 511. What is the title of Barah Maha by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Tukhaari Chhant Mahala 1 Barah Maha.

Q 512. How many Shabads are in Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's Barah Maha in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Seventeen Shabads (hymns) in total. First four shabads are introduction, then twelve shabads, one each for each month and the last one the total essence of this bani.

Q 513. What has Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji emphasised in Barah Maha?

Ans. Peace and tranquillity have been emphasised.

For example:

'ਸਾਜਨ ਮਿਲੇ ਸਹਜਿ ਸੁਭਾਇ ਹਰਿ ਸਿਉ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਬਣੀ ॥'

(ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੧੧੦੭)

saajan milay sahj subhaa-ay har si-o pareet banee.

(TukhaariMehla 1, Ang 1107)

Meeting the Guru, the Best Friend, with intuitive ease,
the mortal falls in love with the Lord.

'ਦੀਪਕੁ ਸਹਜਿ ਬਲੈ ਤਤਿ ਜਲਾਇਆ ॥'

(ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੧੧੦੯)

deepak sahj balai tat jalaa-i-aa.

(Tukhaari Mehla 1, Ang 1109)

The lamp of intuition burns, lit by the essence of reality.

Q 514. What is the title of bani 'Asa Ki Vaar' in Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Asa Mehla 1, II Vaar Slokaa Naal salok bhee Mahaley Pahley Ke Likhey Tundey As Raaje Ki Dhuni.

Q 515. On which Ang (pages) Bani Asa Ki Vaar is in Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Ang (pages) 462 - 475.

Q 516. How many Guru Jis' bani can be found under the title 'Vaar Slokaa Naal' in Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Two, Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji and Sri Guru Angad Sahib Ji.

Q 517. What has Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji compared Simmal (Silk Cotton) tree with, in bani Asa Ki Vaar?

Ans. With an egotistic person, as the leaves, flowers and fruit of Simmal (Silk Cotton) tree are of no use, similarly an egotistic person is of no use to anyone due to being preoccupied with his/her ego.

Q 518. According to Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, in Asa Ki Vaar, what is the essence of good qualities?

Ans. ਮਿਠਤੁ ਨੀਵੀ ਨਾਨਕਾ ਗੁਣ ਚੰਗਿਆਈਆ ਤਤੁ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧ ਅੰਗ ੪੭੦)

mithat neevae naankaa gun chang-aa-ee-aa tat.

(Asaa Mehla 1, Ang 470)

Sweetness and humility, O Nanak, are the essence of virtue and goodness.

Q 519. In which Raag is Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's bani 'Thiti' and how many verses/pauris are in it?

Ans. It is in Bilaaval Raag and has twenty verses/pauris.

Q 520. On what page (Ang) in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji is the bani 'Thiti' and what is its title?

Ans. On pages 838-840 and its title is Bilaaval Mahala 1, Thiti Ghar 10 Jat.

Q 521. How many bani 'Pahrey' and of how many Gurus are in Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Of three Gurus. Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji, Sri Guru Ramdas Ji and Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji.

Q 522. In which Raag in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji are 'Pahrey' by Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. In Sri raag, two 'Pahrey'.

Q 523. On what Ang (pages) in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji are 'Pahrey' by Guru Nanak Sahib Ji and under what title?

Ans. On Ang (pages) 74 - 78, under the title 'Sri Raag Mahala 1, Pahrey Ghar 1'.

Q 524. How many stages the life has been divided in the first 'Pahra'?

Ans. Four parts: i) Embryo Stage, ii) Childhood, iii) Youth, iv) Old age.

Q 525. What is the sequence of life in the second 'Pahra'?

Ans. Childhood, Youth, Old age and Death.

Q 526. In Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, how many chhants are by Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji and in which Raags?

Ans. Twenty-five chhants, in seven Raags (Gauri, Asa, Vad-hans, Dhanasari, Soohi, Bilaaval and Tukhari).

Q 527. In Bani 'Solhey' how many 'Solhey' are there and in which Raag?

Ans. Twenty-two Solhey in total, twelve in Raag Maaru and ten in Raag Maaru Dakhani.

Q 528. Which lines in Jap Ji Sahib explain that even suffering is gift?

Ans. *ਕੇਤਿਆ ਦੁਖ ਭੂਖ ਸਦ ਮਾਰ ॥ ਏਹਿ ਭਿ ਦਾਤਿ ਤੇਰੀ ਦਾਤਾਰ ॥*
ketiaa dhookh bhookh sadh maar || eh beh daat teri daataar ||
So many endure distress, deprivation and constant abuse.
Even these are your gifts, O Great Giver!

Q 529. What learning can be drawn from Bani 'Solhey'?

Ans. Renunciation used to be mistakenly thought essential to unite with God but Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji describing God's light energy in His creation, taught people to love and respect God's creation.

Q 530. On which pages (Ang) and under what title are 'Solhey' in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. Maaru Solhey Mehala 1, on Ang (pages) 1020 - 1042.

Q 531. How many shabads are in Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's Bani 'Suchaji' and 'Kuchaji'?

Ans. Two shabads.

Q 532. What is meant by 'Kuchaji' and 'Suchaji'?

Ans. 'Kuchaji' - The one who doesn't know the art of spiritual living.
'Suchaji' - The one who sees God as her total capital of life and for her God is everything.

Q 533. On which Ang (page) in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji is Sri Guru Nanak Sahib's Bani 'Kuchaji' and 'Suchaji'?

Ans. On Ang(page) 762 in Raag Soohi.

Q 534. How many lines of 'So Dar' are in Sri Guru Nanak Sahib's Bani Jap Ji Sahib and which pauris are they in?

Ans. Twenty-two lines in pauri twenty-seven.

Q 535. How many verses are in Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's Bani 'Arti' and what has been visualised in it?

Ans. There are four verses and a beautiful description of creation's Arti of the creator has been given.

Q 536. How many times the word Nanak is written in Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji?

Ans. 3332 (Three hundred and thirty-two times).

Q 537. On which Ang (pages) and in which Raag is Sri Guru Nanak Sahib's Bani 'Kaafi' and how many shabads are in it?

Ans. One shabad with eight verses on Ang (pages) 1014 - 1015 in Raag Maaru.

Q 538. In Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji, how many Pauris, Saloks in Vaars and Ashtpadis are of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Seventy-eight Pauris, two hundred and twenty-seven Saloks in Vaars and one hundred and twenty-three Ashtpadis.

Q 539. Which shabads Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji has written against the consumption of intoxicants?

Ans. *ਇਤੁ ਮਦਿ ਪੀਤੈ ਨਾਨਕਾ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਖਟੀਅਹਿ ਬਿਕਾਰ ॥*

(ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ, ਅੰਗ-੫੫੩)

it mad peetai naankaa bahutay khattee-ah bikaar.

(Bihagra Mardana, Ang 553)

Drinking in this wine, O Nanak, one takes on countless sins and corruptions.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਾ ਵਾਪਾਰੀ ਹੋਵੈ ਕਿਆ ਮਦਿ ਛੂਛੈ ਭਾਉ ਧਰੇ ॥

(ਆਸਾ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੩੬੦)

amrit kaa vaapaaree hovai ki-aa

mad chhoochhai bhaa-o Dharay. (Asa Mehla 1, Ang 360)

One who trades in this Nectar - how could he ever love the wine of the world?

Q 540. In how many parts Sri Guru Nanak Sahib's worldly life can be divided?

Ans. Four Parts:

- i) Life at Talwandi (15 years)
- ii) Life at Sultanpur (15 years)
- iii) Preaching Travels (22 years)
- iv) Life at Kartarpur (18 years)

Q 541. Where and when did Bhai Lehna Ji first meet Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. In 1532 at Kartarpur (Pakistan).

Q 542. Who did Bhai Lehna Ji hear Sri Guru Nanak Sahib's Bani from, that inspired him to see Guru Ji?

Ans. From Bhai Jodh Ji at Khadur Sahib - Punjab.

Q 543. What did Bhai Lehna Ji feel, when he met Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji for the first time?

Ans. Bhai Lehna Ji was a devotee of a goddess. He was so much influenced on meeting Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji and listening to his sermons that forsaking the worship of gods and goddesses, meaningless rituals and self-willed thinking, he submitted himself fully to Guru Ji and proclaimed that he had found the true Guru.

Q 544. Which tests did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji put through Bhai Lehna Ji?

Ans. Getting a bowl out of a dirty gutter, Carrying the grass bundles dripping with mud, building a wall in the middle

of night in winter and washing clothes during night in winter.

Q 545. For how long did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji live at Kartarpur (Pakistan)?

Ans. Eighteen years. From 1521-1539.

Q 546. Who did Guru Ji give Guruship to?

Ans. Bhai Lehna Ji (Guru Angad Sahib Ji).

Q 547. When and where did Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji merge for ever with Immortal God?

Ans. On 22 September 1539 (Total worldly age 70 years, 5 months and 7 days) at Kartarpur (Pakistan).

Q 548. Who carried out the last rites of Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji?

Ans. Guru Angad Sahib Ji.

Q 549. Who was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji's Guru?

Ans. Shabad

ਪਵਨ ਅਰੰਭੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਮਤਿ ਵੇਲਾ ॥ (ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੯੪੩)
pavan arambh satgur mat vaylaa.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 943)

ਸਬਦੁ ਗੁਰੁ ਸੁਰਤਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਚੇਲਾ ॥ (ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਮ: ੧, ਅੰਗ ੯੪੩)
sabad guroo surat Dhun chaylaa.

(Ramkali Mehla 1, Ang 943)

From the air came the beginning. This is the age of the True Guru's Teachings.

The Shabad is the Guru, upon whom I lovingly focus my consciousness; I am the chaylaa, the disciple.

Q 550. How was Sri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji a universal Guru?

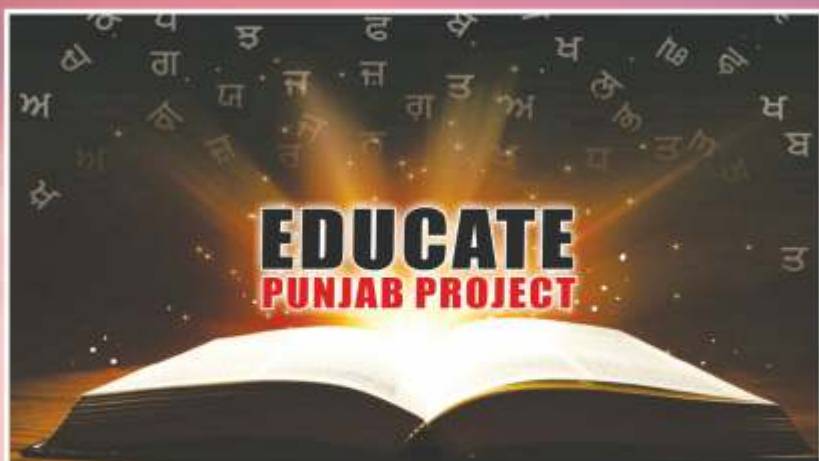
Ans. His thinking and message were not for a specific group/religion/caste/community/state/country/society, but for the entire world, therefore he was a universal Guru.

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